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BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1941-42

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Baroda,
16th January, 1943.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year 1941-42.

A summary of important activities in the year is attached at the end of the report.

I remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Dewan.

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Baroda Administration Report

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

TERRITORY — The Baroda State consists of five territorial blocks which lie scattered over Gujarat and Kathiawar, to which natural division it wholly belongs.

The southern district of Navsari lies on either side of the Tapti, forming a mosaic with the villages of the Surat collectorate, and is separated from the Baroda district by the States of the Rewa-Kantha and the Broach district. The western talukas of the district, the Rasti mahals, are flourishing and prosperous. Their rich soil grows good varieties of cotton, fruit and sugarcane. The rivers Tapti, Ambika and Purna drain them from east to west. The eastern parts, forming the talukas of Songadh and Vyara, are called the Rani mahals and comprise areas of forests and backward people — the Raniparaj. The central talukas, Mangrol and Mahuva, combine the features of the Rasti and Rani mahals.

The river Narmada, with its picturesque banks, forms the southern boundary of the Baroda district. Almost in the centre, lies the capital of the State, Baroda, a city of palaces and stately public buildings, of parks and recreation grounds, of broad well-laid roads and beautiful avenues, of colleges, schools and hospitals, a city worthy to be the seat of a modern and progressive State. There are four clearly marked tracts in this district. The tract beyond the Mahi, comprising the talukas of Petlad and Bhadrán, forms part of Charotar, famous for the fertility of its soil and the variety and the richness of its crops, specially tobacco. The central talukas of Baroda and Padra have a composite soil in which sand and lime are intermixed. The bleak and tree-less country to the south is a part of the Kahnám area. It consists of the talukas of Dabhoi, Sinor and Karjan, and produces some of the finest cotton in India. Finally, to the north and south-east is a country of low forests and numerous ravines.

Further to the north, beyond Ahmedabad, lies the Mehsana district, with its historic towns of Patan and Sidhpur, and its archæological ruins and monuments of historic interest and beauty. Mehsana, the district headquarters, is an important junction on the B. B. & C. I.

Railway line to Malwa and Rajputana. The eastern part of the district consists of fertile and well-wooded country, the west is drier and more barren. Except the trans-Sabarmati area, which is wild and picturesque and cut up by many ravines, the district is a sloping plain unrelieved by hills or rivers.

In Kathiawar, far to the west, isolated and dispersed territories form the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal. The central block of the Amreli district is fertile and well cultivated except in the south where it touches the Gir. Providence has been bountiful to Kodinar and given it fertile soil and abundant water.

Okhamandal has its headquarters at Dwarka, an ancient place of pilgrimage, sacred to the Hindus. The country is bleak and barren, "where even stunted trees are bowed low by the subservient winds in obeisance to Dwarka's Lord." In recent years, however, unsuspected sources of wealth have been discovered. The Port of Okha, with its excellent harbour, has become one of the principal ports of Kathiawar and west India; and industrial concerns like the Associated Cement Company and the Tata Chemicals have been established here. These developments promise to turn a desolate area of the State into one of the richest.

The area and population of these districts are given below :—

District	Area in square miles	Population
Baroda	1,933	959,416
Mehsana	3,080	1,180,541
Navsari	1,811	465,923
Amreli	1,071	206,543
Okhamandal	281	42,587

2. HISTORY — The extraordinary configuration of the Baroda territory — its diversity and fragmentation — is the legacy of two centuries of military exploits, internecine wars and financial and administrative mismanagement. When Pilajirao, the founder of the fortunes of the Gaekwar family, captured Songadh, the hill fortress which commands the southern approaches to Gujarat, he laid the foundation of a new power, which rose on the ruins of the Mughal Empire. The establishment of a principality at Songadh, its extension to include the territory which now forms the Baroda district and the defeat of the other chieftains who disputed the supremacy of the Gaekwar power, was the work of Pilajirao, during his brief career of eleven years between 1721 and 1732. The achievements of his successor, the

able and energetic Damaji (1732-68), were equally brilliant. He completed the conquest of Gujarat, extended the Maratha power into Kathiawar, and so strengthened his position that he aspired to be independent of the Peshwa. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the relations between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar during this period. In the middle of the eighteenth century came the partition of Gujarat and of all future conquests between them. The distribution of territories was effected without any considerations of administrative convenience, and solely on the ground of their revenue yielding capacity. In 1817, the Peshwa's portion passed into the hands of the East India Company and now forms the districts of British Gujarat. This fact explains the dispersed situation of the State territories. Among the acquisitions of Damajirao there were two, which formed the nuclei of the present Amreli district — Amreli and Mul Dwarka which he conquered, and Damnagar which he received in dowry.

It is unnecessary to refer here to the history of the years following the death of Damajirao. The Gaekwar's alliance with the East India Company began in 1802, and in 1805 and 1817 he entered into treaties with the Company under which, among other things, a subsidiary force was placed in Baroda, and for its payment valuable territories, approximately 4,000 square miles in extent, were assigned. These cessions constitute the second of the historical reasons for the scattered nature of the State territories at present.

The rule of Maharaja Sayajirao II (1819-1847) was marked by frequent controversies with the Government of Bombay, arising out of the East India Company's guarantees to the bankers, who had advanced money to the State, to the disbanded Arab mercenaries and others. During this period, the East India Company assumed the direct management of the tributaries, it being agreed that the tributes due from them should be collected by the East India Company and paid to Baroda. This assumption of management is also responsible for the present state of the map of the State.

Little need be said about the three successors who bridge the period between Maharaja Sayajirao II and Maharaja Sayajirao III. In Maharaja Ganpatrao's reign, 1847-56, infanticide and the sale of children were prohibited, and the lands for the B. B. and C. I. Railway were ceded to the British Government free of cost. Maharaja Khanderao's reign 1856-70 will be memorable for the service he rendered to the British at the time of the Mutiny and the construction of the first railway line in the State between Miyagam and Dabhoi; for reforms which brought a semblance of regularity in the administration of justice and of land revenue. Whatever improvement had been effected in the administration by these two princes, was within a short period of five years, lost by the deterioration in Maharaja Malharao's time, 1870-75. He returned to the abuses of

the past, introduced a system similar to farming of districts and imposed irregular and special taxes. He was warned in 1874, but in vain. The next year, he was deposed for gross misgovernment, and Maharani Jannabai, the widow of Maharaja Khanderao, was invited to adopt a son who might ascend the Gadi, and Sir T. Madhavrao, one of the ablest administrators of those times, was entrusted with the administration. Maharani Jannabai adopted Gopalrao, a descendant of a brother of Damajirao, who, as Sayajirao III, ascended the Gadi on 27th May 1875.

3. THE GOLDEN PERIOD—The sixty four years that this remarkable man was on the throne, is the golden period in the history of the Baroda State. His achievements were numerous: a scientific system of land revenue, survey and settlement was introduced, great departments of State formed; social laws framed and enacted, compulsory education enforced; important programmes of rural reconstruction and industrial development carried out, the social services of the State extended, a network of railways constructed, the port of Okha developed, and above all, a tradition of just and good Government firmly established. His Highness was assisted by a succession of able Ministers like Sir T. Madhavrao, but the inspiration was always his. Modern Baroda is the great and fitting memorial to Sayajirao.

Maharaja Sayajirao had the great good fortune of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of his reign in January 1936, amid the widespread manifestations of joy and loyalty of his people. To commemorate this unique event, a memorial trust of a crore of rupees was set apart by His Highness from his private funds for the benefit of his people. He defined his purpose in these memorable words: "My ideal is to improve village life—all sides of it. I wish to develop in my people a keen desire for a higher standard of living, 'a will to live better', and a capacity for self-help and self-reliance. I earnestly desire to make village life interesting and farming a career, the rewards of which will satisfy the most enterprising among the villagers. From the income of this (fund), grants will be made for useful schemes, like extensions of gamthans to relieve overcrowding, village water supplies, communications, educative work of all kinds etc. Special preference will be given (i) to poorer areas which probably have been neglected in the past, and (ii) to the needs of the backward communities like the Raniparaj, the Antyajs, the Thakardas, the Rabaris etc." Rules have been framed and a Trust Board, with the Minister as president, has been constituted for the administration of this fund. The notable part played by this Trust in rural development is described in Chapter XII.

The great period of Maharaja Sayajirao closed with his death on the 6th of February 1939. He was succeeded by his grandson, His Highness the Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar, whose reign is already

famous for the permanent reduction in land revenue to the extent of over twenty per cent, the constitutional reforms and the Savajirao III Memorial Trust of a crore of rupees, the Maharani Shanta Devi Trust fund for the medical relief of women and children, and the extension of the social services of the State.

The first three of these measures, the permanent reduction in land revenue, the constitutional reforms and the Memorial Trust were announced by His Highness, at the time of his accession, in his message to his people on the 20th February 1939. He said:

“During my ten years’ association with the government of the State, I also have come to realise that the agriculturist is the backbone of my State and to take the keenest interest in his economic condition and general well-being. As a practical manifestation of my sympathy and affection, I now direct that the reduced assessment (of land revenue) announced by my revered predecessor be substituted for the existing settlement rates and that it shall be varied only in the course of revisions of settlements.

It is my fervent hope that as the outcome of these concessions, which meet the equities of the case to the fullest extent, the agriculturist will be encouraged in a life of prudence and thrift and will earnestly seek a higher standard of life and level of prosperity.”

The same solicitude for the welfare of his people is seen in the creation of the Sayajirao Memorial Trust. “The long reign of Sir Sayajirao III constitutes the Golden Age of Baroda’s history; and in order that his memory may live for ever and his life be a shining inspiration, it is the universal desire, that there should be a memorial in every way worthy of his greatness.

I have, therefore, decided to set apart from my private funds, the sum of one crore of rupees to perpetuate the memory of the great man whom we have lost. It is my desire that all classes and communities in the State, without exception, should receive the benefit of this Trust.

Thus will generations to come be reminded of a Ruler, who dedicated his life to his people, and who chose service as the highest ideal, in precept and in practice.” The schemes under this Trust are described in Chapter XII.

In the same message, His Highness also announced his consent to the recommendations of the committee appointed, in 1938, to consider constitutional advance. He said “The new constitution will emphasise once more the complete identity of interest between the Ruler and the ruled and among all sections of the population; and it is my earnest hope, that it will advance the material and moral

condition of my people including those on whom age-old customs have imposed disabilities."

The second part of this chapter^f deals in detail with the system of government and administration, the settlement of land, and the social and economic condition of the State as they are found to-day.

The system of Government

4. **THE RULER** — The Ruler is the source of all authority and power in the State. He has delegated wide powers to the Executive Council, the Legislative Assembly and the Judiciary, reserving to himself important questions involving policy. The revenues of the State are regarded as public funds, and the Privy Purse or Khangi which includes all expenditure on the Palace is fixed.

5. **GOVERNMENT OF BARODA ACT** — The Government of Baroda Act, 1940, defines the constitution, the functions and powers of the Executive Council, the Legislature and the Judiciary.

6. **EXECUTIVE** — The Executive Council consists of the Chief Minister called Dewan, and three Naib Dewans, one of whom is a non-official gentleman, with a record of public service, appointed from among the members of the Dhara Sabha. All members are responsible to the Maharaja. The Council has been vested with wide powers of administration. Each member is in charge of a number of departments in respect of which he exercises clearly defined administrative powers. The Minister and his colleagues are assisted by a Secretariat, the Huzur Central Office, organised on the system prevailing in British India. The entire administration is carried on through well organised departments. These departments address their proposals, when necessary, to the Government, which are submitted by the Central Office to the Member in charge and the Council. The relations with the British Government and Indian States are conducted by the Minister personally through the Political Office.

7. **LEGISLATURE** — The Dhara Sabha or the Legislative Council was reconstituted in 1940 under the Government of Baroda Act of 1940. It now consists of sixty members, of whom twenty seven are elected by territorial constituencies on a wide franchise. Every person who holds land assessed at not less than Rs. 30, or pays income tax, or owns immovable property worth Rs. 1,000 or more, or has passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination, is entitled to vote and to stand as a candidate. The number of persons on the voters' list for the general constituencies at the election of 1940 was 239,336 or about 8.5 per cent of the population of the State. Besides these, ten members represent industry, commerce, labour and the co-operative movement as special interests. The other twenty three

members of the Dhara Sabha consist of six officials and seventeen non-official gentlemen, nominated to represent minorities etc. The Dewan is the President. There is also a deputy president, who, after the first three years, will be elected by the Dhara Sabha. Three parliamentary secretaries are appointed to assist the members of the Executive Council in their work relating to the Dhara Sabha, and a Dhara Sabha Secretariat, directly under the President, has been formed.

The Dhara Sabha has the power to initiate and pass legislation, to discuss and vote on the budget. The members may also ask questions and move resolutions on matters of public interest, subject to certain limitations. All legislation requires the assent of the Maharaja. Measures affecting the Army, the Privy Purse, treaties or relations with the Paramount Power or other States, the credit of the State, or the provisions of the Government of Baroda Act are excluded from its cognisance. Similarly, expenditure charged to the revenues of the State is not submitted to the vote of the House. There are certain matters which require the previous sanction of the Maharaja, before measures relating to them can be introduced. The Dewan has power of certification. He may certify a measure before the House as affecting the tranquility of the State, in which case the measure is dropped, or he may certify that a Bill or amendment rejected by the assembly is an emergent measure, and submit it to the Maharaja to enact it as law.

8. THE JUDICIARY — The judiciary is separate from, and independent of, the Legislature and the Executive. The judges of the High Court hold office till the age of retirement, and may only be removed by His Highness on the ground of misbehaviour or infirmity of body and mind. Their salaries are also not subject to the vote of the Dhara Sabha. Under the present Act, the position, status and functions of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha and the Varisht Court have been stabilised and put on to a statutory basis.

9. THE POLICY — The policy of His Highness the Maharaja has been set out clearly — it is the close association of the people with the Government. To give effect to this policy, he has promulgated the new constitution which, in His Highness' memorable words, "will emphasise once more the complete identity of interest between the Ruler and the ruled and among all sections of the people." Baroda has developed for many decades on lines of its own and evolved an individuality of which it is justly proud. In constitutional matters too, it has developed forms and institutions, which, while giving full effect to the principle of close association, are suited to her conditions and serve her special needs. In the Dhara Sabha no attempt has been made to form blocks. Members always formed and expressed views, independently on the merits of individual issues. These valuable

features are sought to be preserved, as far as possible in the present constitution.

Administrative System

10. **REVENUE DEPARTMENT** — Under the old farming system, the revenue farmers were not only collectors of revenue, but exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction as well. When this system gave place to direct settlement of land revenue with the ryot, it became necessary to create revenue, judicial and police services. The present hierarchy, with clearly defined powers of each grade, dates from that time.

The revenue administration of the State is modelled on the system prevailing in the Ryotwari provinces of British India. In one important principle, however, it departs from the policy of the British Government. There has been almost complete separation of the executive and the judiciary since 1907-08.

The revenue administration consists of a gradation of officers, with the Sar Suba at the head. He deals with Land Revenue, Barkhali, Giras, Boundary and Railway demarcation, Registration and Stamps, Guardians and Wards, Attached Estates, Compensation, Charitable Institutions, Income-tax, Customs, Excise and Opium and Local Self-Government. Under the Sar Suba, there is a Suba or a Collector, at the head of each of the five districts of the State.

The Suba, as District Magistrate, is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the work of the police. As Collector, he is the official head of his district, and it is his duty to see that the land revenue, income-tax and other revenues are duly collected. The maintenance of land records by village officials, the state of the crops, the economic condition of the people and the grant of remissions of land revenue, when necessary, demand his attention.

A district consists of eight to ten mahals or talukas, each in charge of a vahivatdar — smaller talukas called peta-mahals are placed under mahalkaris. The vahivatdar is the chief revenue officer in the taluka. He exercises second class magisterial powers for the purpose of maintaining peace and order. There are thirty three talukas in the State.

Over a group of three to four talukas there is a naib suba, primarily a supervising and inspecting officer. There are 11 subdivisions. There are also personal naib subas stationed at district headquarters, who help the Subas in general supervision, and administer with Suba's powers Stamp and Registration, Court of Wards, Compensation, Attached Estates, and Devasthan.

The lowest unit for administrative purposes is the village. In each village, there is a headman, patel, an accountant, talati, and a staff of village servants. The patel is responsible for the collection of revenue, and its remittance to the taluka treasury. He must maintain law and order in his village, and must report the occurrence of crimes to the higher authorities. He is the president of the village panchayat. The talati is responsible for the maintenance and custody of the accounts and land records. During the cultivation season he records the crops raised in each field, the area in which it is raised and an estimate of their outturn.

11. JUDICIARY — The Varisht (High) Court is the supreme tribunal in the State, subject to an appeal to the Maharaja, in cases similar to those in which appeals are permitted in British India to the Privy Council. In the disposal of these appeals, the Maharaja is advised by the Nyaya Sabha, which corresponds to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Nyaya Sabha consists of the Legal Remembrancer and two members, including a judge of the High Court.

The Varisht Court does not exercise original civil or criminal jurisdiction, but only appellate and revisional powers. It, however, possesses extraordinary powers to try original cases both civil and criminal, and it exercises a general superintendence and control over the whole administration of justice. The judges of the High Court are appointed by the Maharaja from among the district judges or leading members of the bar.

Under the High Court there are five district courts, which try civil suits of any limit, small causes suits upto Rs. 1,000, and sit as sessions court for criminal cases. Assisting these, are assistant judges' courts, with the same civil jurisdiction (small causes suits upto Rs. 500 only) as district courts, but with limited powers in criminal cases. In talukas, there are munsiffs' courts. They hear civil suits upto Rs. 10,000, small causes suits upto Rs. 200 (Rs. 500 when sitting in bench) and enjoy first class magisterial powers. The judicial cadre consists of three High Court judges, five district judges and magistrates, five assistant district judges, and thirty nine munsiffs.

12. POLICE — Formerly, magisterial and police functions were exercised by the same officers; nor was there any clear demarcation between the army and the police. With the reforms of Sir T. Madhavrao, magisterial and police functions became separated, and a police service independent of the army was created. At present, the Force consists of two distinct bodies — the stipendiary and the village police. The former is under the control of the Police Commissioner, and the latter, though under the Revenue department, is responsible to him for their police duties.

The stipendiary police consists of five units with 5,142 officers and men. The armed forces, which consist of about two thirds of the stipendiary police, guard jails and treasuries, escort prisoners etc. A special armed reserved force is maintained in each district for emergencies.

Besides this, there is the mounted police, which, in each district, patrol the boundaries, guard dangerous points, pursue dacoits and form an escort during His Highness' tours; the city police, which is in charge of registration of vehicles in Baroda City, and controls traffic; the railway police on the State Railways in the Baroda and Mehsana districts; and the water police whose duty is to prevent and detect crime on the sea, and smuggling in Kodinar and Okhamandal.

The Police organisation is a graded hierarchy of the jamadar, with a few constables under him in charge of a chowky, the outpost with its naib foudjar, the police station under foudjar, the circle under sar foudjar and the police naib suba in charge of the district. Each officer is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his jurisdiction. The head of the department is the Commissioner of Police.

13. ARMY — The Baroda Army consists of regular and irregular troops. The maximum strength of the former is 3,924 (effectives)—cavalry 819, infantry 3,040, band 61, and 4 staff officers.

14. FINANCE — Till 1875, the finances of the State rested on the twin system of revenue farming and the potdari. The State did not collect its revenues, but auctioned the right of collection to the highest bidder; nor did it maintain a treasury of its own, but drew upon accredited bankers for such sums as it required, and for repayment, granted them letters of credit on some farmer of revenue. On these transactions the State paid a heavy rate of interest and a commission. Sometimes the Maharajas themselves were bankers to the State.

One of the earliest reforms of Sir T. Madhavrao was to abolish the potdari system and establish an Accounts department. The Accounts department, under the Accountant General, has now four sections: Finance, Investment, Accounts, and Audit. It prepares the budget statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the coming year; keeps the Government informed of the chief causes of fluctuations, and with the help of the Budget Committee, advises Government on all questions affecting the finances of the State; submits to Government a reappropriation report, explaining the reasons of the variations. It attends to the investment of surplus funds, and in this work it is advised by an Investment Committee and financial experts. It tabulates receipts and expenditure under prescribed heads,

and compiles monthly and annual statements of accounts. It audits accounts of all Government offices, in Baroda City on pre-audit and elsewhere on post-audit system.

15. STATE RESERVES — In 1938-39, the Government adopted two important measures as a result of the examination of the finances of the State, following the reduction in the land revenue of Rs. 23.65 lakhs, and the concession of Rs. 3.04 lakhs in favour of prant panchayats made that year.

- (i) *The constitution of a State Reserve Fund* : Out of the liquid assets of the State, Rs. 350 lakhs were set apart to form a reserve. This amount will be utilised for schemes of remunerative capital expenditure.
- (ii) *The formation of a Land Revenue equalisation fund* : As land revenue forms the main source of income of the State, seasonal vicissitudes had serious repercussions on the budget estimates. To avoid such dislocations, this fund has been created, taking normal realisations from land revenue at Rs. 95 lakhs. If the actual realisations exceed this standard, the excess is added to the fund; if the receipts fall short, the deficit is made good by drawing upon it. To start with, the fund was credited with Rs. 50 lakhs from the savings of the State. Fluctuations under land revenue thus cannot affect the activities of the development departments, or restrict the range of social services rendered by the State.

16. AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT — The Agricultural department was founded in 1909, in sympathy with the general movement in the country, following the great famines of 1899-1901, to improve the methods of agriculture. Till recently, however, the policy towards agricultural development, was to wait and watch the results of scientific work obtained at the British institutions, and particularly at those located in the immediate neighbourhood of the State, and to try to demonstrate improvements of proved value to the people. The agricultural department developed on these lines, however, did not prove as useful as was expected. In 1936, therefore, a policy was adopted of vigorous technical development, and an equally vigorous propaganda to carry the knowledge of improved agriculture to every agriculturist of the State. A technical expert of great experience was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and the department expanded to meet the new needs. A measure of the development of the department is the increase in its expenditure from Rs. 1.8 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs. 7.62 lakhs in the year under report.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into the northern and southern circles, each under a deputy director. The

different sections : agricultural chemistry, engineering, marketing, horticulture and animal husbandry and veterinary relief are also in charge of qualified officers.

17. CO-OPERATION — The Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in the State in 1905, a year after the enactment of a similar nature in British India. This Act provided for the organisation of credit societies only. It was amended in 1912, to permit the organisation of non-credit societies as well. The number of societies in the State is now 1,294, and it has been calculated that 11·5 per cent of the population is directly affected by the movement. The Registrar of co-operative societies is assisted by two assistant registrars and 22 auditors.

18. COMMERCE — The Commerce department deals with commerce and is in charge of the activities connected with the Ports of the State. The customs agreement of 1936 with the Government of India set at rest a long pending dispute in regard to the customs' rights of the State.

19. INDUSTRIES — The department of industries is maintained to implement the Government's policy of active assistance in starting new, or developing existing industries. This assistance extends in several directions. The department takes a share in industrial research work; it provides technical assistance to industrialists; it conducts surveys, and supplies information to the public; it examines applications for special concessions and grants of loans to industries, or for assistance by participation in the share capital of pioneer industries, or for concessions, such as acquisition of land, remission of octroi duty, supply of cheap power and water.

In the administration of the Boiler Act and the Factories Act, the Director of Industries is assisted by a Boiler Inspector and a Labour Officer.

For the revival and development of cottage industries, the Government maintain a central institute, the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute at Baroda, and a large number of special training classes in villages, and give grant-in-aid to private institutions working towards this object.

20. STATISTICS — The Statistics department was constituted in 1935. It compiles statistics useful to industrial and commercial classes and the State. It is also in charge of the administration of the Companies Act, the Insurance Act and the Insurance of State servants.

21. FORESTS — The total area of forests in the State is 712 square miles. The area is divided into nine ranges for administration.

Of these, five are in the Navsari district and one in each of the other districts. The work of conservation and exploitation is controlled by a Conservator of Forests and two assistants.

22. FISHERIES — The Fisheries department was created in 1937. The Director is assisted by an assistant director and a small technical staff. The work mainly consists of improving the food supply of the people, by developing both the marine and fresh water fisheries of the State, the introduction of new fishery industries, and the improvement of the material and moral condition of the fishing community.

23. EDUCATION — The history of education in the State begins in 1871, when for the first time two Gujarati and two Marathi schools were opened by the Government. Four years later, the Vernacular Education department was formed under the Vidyadhikari. The progress was at first slow, and when Sayajirao III assumed full powers in 1881, there were no more than 180 primary schools with 7,465 pupils. Under his inspiration, however, education developed rapidly. In 1893, compulsory primary education was introduced as an experimental measure in the Amreli district, and rapidly extended, till in 1906 it was made applicable to the whole State. Education is now free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12, and all primary education upto class V is free.

The Education department controls and supervises the entire primary education in the State. In this the Vidyadhikari, Commissioner of Education, is assisted by an assistant commissioner, and six divisional inspectors, each in charge of a division, and two inspectresses of girls' schools. Under these district inspectors there are 31 deputy inspectors, and special deputy inspectors for Urdu, Antyaj and Raniparaj schools. Compulsion is enforced by fines imposed by head masters and is based on the list of children of school going age, drawn up in each village by the patel and the school master. The fines do not form revenues of the State, but are credited to a separate fund, which is utilised for constructing school buildings and awarding scholarships.

Secondary, university and technical education are also under the Commissioner of Education, as also all Government educational institutions such as the museum, the libraries, the Oriental Institute and the music and Sanskrit schools. There are, however, directors or curators in charge of each of these sections to assist him.

There are 2,231 Government primary schools with 6,625 teachers and 49 Government secondary schools with 486 teachers. There is a special inspector for secondary schools.

24. **LIBRARY MOVEMENT** — Perhaps the most important development in education in recent years, is the establishment of a network of village libraries throughout the State. The genesis of the district library movement lies in the fact, realised after some years of experience of compulsory education, that a boy or a girl who has passed the fifth standard Gujarati, lapses into illiteracy within a few years, unless opportunities are provided to him or her to continue reading. The Government, therefore, adopted a policy of providing with a library every village where there is a school, the help given by the Government and the district boards being equal to the contribution raised by the village; and for annual expenses, the Government gives a grant equal to the contribution raised by the library. With this object mofussil libraries are grouped under three classes : district libraries receive upto Rs. 700; town libraries upto Rs. 300; and village libraries upto Rs. 100. Women's libraries and children's receive grant on the basis of village libraries and reading rooms upto Rs. 50. Under this policy, the number of district libraries rose from 697 in 1930 to 1,503 in 1942. Besides this, there is the travelling libraries' section which serves about 375 centres. The population served by the libraries now forms 100 per cent of the town population, and 78.27 per cent of the village, and 82.6 per cent of the population of the State as a whole.

25. **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT** — The Medical department was organised in 1876, when a few medical graduates were appointed. Between 1881 and 1919, an extensive programme to provide all district towns with hospitals, and all taluka towns with dispensaries was carried out. The same period saw the establishment of two great hospitals in the City : The Countess of Dufferin Hospital in 1886, and the State General Hospital in 1907. In 1919, a programme was adopted for opening dispensaries in rural areas, so that medical help would be available within five miles of every village. The programme has been completed and 44 new dispensaries established. These dispensaries are in charge of L. C. P. S. sub-assistant surgeons and the others in that of medical graduates. There are now 118 medical institutions—one for 70 square miles or 24,195 of the population, 130 sub-assistant surgeons, 161 nurses and midwives, and 105 compounders.

The Maharani Shanta Devi Trust Fund : A separate trust, associated with the name of Her Highness the Maharani, has been created, which will extend the facilities now available for medical aid for women and children. The Government have transferred to the Trust Rs. 5 lakhs, representing the amount accumulated from the fines levied under the Child Marriage Act, and will contribute every year about Rs. 50,000, of which about Rs. 40,000 will be from the yearly income of such fines, and Rs. 10,000 from the Sayajirao III Memorial Fund. The Trust has so far sanctioned seventeen medical

institutions for women besides a separate children's hospital attached to the general hospital in the Baroda City.

26. **SANITARY DEPARTMENT** — Sanitation forms the principal function of municipalities in towns and village panchayats. The municipalities are assisted by sanitary committees, consisting of municipal members and others. The village panchayats are guided by district sanitary inspectors. The Sanitary Commissioner exercises a general supervision, in which he is assisted by two assistant commissioners. He is also in charge of the work connected with vital statistics.

Vaccination is now compulsory in the Baroda State, and revaccination at the age of 8 in Baroda City and district, in Okhamandal and the Mehsana district.

27. **PUBLIC WORKS** — The Public Works department, formerly known as Imarat Karkhana, was constituted in 1877, and an ambitious programme of public buildings, irrigation and gardens was undertaken. In 1885, a separate branch for the development of irrigation works was created and during the next thirty five years, old irrigation tanks were renovated and no less than 23 new ones constructed at the cost of Rs. 52 lakhs. They were designed to supply water to over 100,000 bighas. These have, however, not been altogether successful.

The department is organised in five sections: civil, architecture, mechanical and boring, irrigation and gardens, each under a qualified officer, with the Chief Engineer at the head. For the civil branch, the Chief Engineer is assisted by a superintending engineer. The State is divided into the City, and four divisions, each in charge of an executive engineer, Okhamandal being under the Harbour Board for public works purposes. The executive engineers control the district staff, consisting of 26 sub-divisional officers. These are employed on irrigation and other public works.

28. **RAILWAYS** — Baroda was among the earliest of the States to initiate a regular system of railways. The first line was opened in 1869 between Miyagam and Dabhoi. Since then a network of railways has been constructed in the State, and to-day Baroda has a total mileage of 723 miles, of which 21.42 miles are broad-gauge, 345.64 miles metre-gauge and 355.73 miles narrow-gauge, the total capital invested being Rs. 5.62 crores.

29. **ELECTRICITY** — The department has two sections: electricity proper, and telephones. The principal undertaking of the department is the City electric supply. Besides this, there are electric supply concerns at Petlad, Okha and Gandevi, and the water lifting stations at Manekpur and Umra. The telephone section controls the telephone

systems of the Baroda City, Navsari, Billimora, Petlad, Dabhoi, Kalol and Mehsana.

30. **STATIONERY AND PRINTING** — The supply of stationery to all Government offices is controlled by the Manager, State Press. The printing work for Government is done at the Government Press, established in 1924.

Local Self-Government

31. **VILLAGE PANCHAYATS** — The new system of administration of land revenue, justice and police deprived the village organisations of much of their power and usefulness. But Baroda can pride itself on the fact, that from the beginning steps were taken to preserve the self-government of the village. Panchayats were constituted in all villages, and entrusted with powers and duties, which they had enjoyed by custom, and funds provided for them.

Since then, from time to time the panchayats have been reorganised, their constitution made more liberal, and their resources and powers extended.

To-day, every village with a population of more than 500 has its own panchayat; smaller villages are grouped together, and a common panchayat organised for them. Of the 2,894 villages, 1,648 have panchayats, and 879 villages are served by 384 group panchayats. Two thirds of the members are elected under a very wide franchise. The Patel is the ex-officio president, but the panchayats appoint their own secretaries and treasurers. They enjoy power of supervision over village affairs and institutions, and are in charge of village sanitation, water supply and drainage. They are entrusted with revenue functions, such as ordinary cases of mutations of lands, giving permission to build, and a few of them have been given power to try civil and criminal cases. A proportion of the local cess, contributions by prant panchayats, and certain items of Government revenue, such as sale proceeds of grass, trees etc., form their main sources of income. The average income of the panchayats is Rs. 168 per year.

32. **DISTRICT BOARDS** — In 1940, the system of representative institutions was extended to districts, and prant panchayats or district boards constituted. The prant panchayats now consist of a majority of members elected on a broad franchise. They have been entrusted with the construction of roads, wells, cattle troughs, dharmshalas and schools, and with sanitation and public health. Since 1939, they elect their presidents. They have their own engineering staff. Formerly, they were entrusted with full control over primary schools, but they were not found suitable agency for enforcing compulsion, and the control was resumed. They, however, continued to pay a third

of the local cess towards education till 1939, when to strengthen their resources and enable them to undertake work of importance, they were relieved of this (Rs. 2.75 lakhs) as well as their contribution of Rs. 0.29 lakhs towards veterinary services. This added Rs. 3.04 lakhs to their resources. The total income of the five prant panchayats is about Rs. 8.48 lakhs.

33. **THE BARODA MUNICIPALITY** — Previous to the Municipal Act of 1892, there were no self-governing institutions, for the management of municipal affairs in towns. In that year, the principle of election was introduced in the Baroda Municipality. Its present constitution is based on the Act of 1905 which separated the executive and the deliberative functions, conferred considerable financial powers, and increased the elected members from half to two thirds. Since then its powers, responsibilities and privileges have been extended, and it now elects its own president. Except for such matters as taxation, making rules and bye-laws, the municipality enjoys independent powers. Its income, including a Government grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs, is about Rs. 12.20 lakhs.

34. **DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES** — In other towns, there was no municipal government in any real sense, prior to the Municipal Act of 1905, which was based on the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1901. Under this Act, municipalities are classed "A" and "B" according to their size, importance and fitness for self-government. The proportion of elected members differs slightly in these two and the presidents in both cases were, till recently, Government officials. Since 1939, however, all the "A" and some of "B" class municipalities, have been allowed to elect their presidents. In the early days, the sole source of income of these bodies was Government grants, but these have been largely discontinued, and municipalities are empowered to levy house tax, octroi and such other duties. There are eleven "A" class and thirty "B" class municipalities. The total income of "A" class municipalities is about Rs. 7.06 lakhs and of "B" class about Rs. 3.44 lakhs.

The system of land revenue

35. **SETTLEMENT OF RYOTWARI LANDS** — In the earlier days, districts were annually farmed out to the highest bidders, and the cultivator enjoyed neither security of tenure nor of assessment. Sayajirao III's most memorable reform was the settlement of the lands on a just and equitable basis. In this, he followed the Bombay system and the principles formulated in the Joint Report of 1847.

36. **OCCUPANCY RIGHTS** — In Baroda territories, as in those comprising the Bombay Presidency, the common tenure was the ryotwari tenure, under which the occupant of land deals directly with

the Government, and is responsible for the payment of revenues, assessed only on his own holding. This tenure was accepted as the basis of the new system. The rights, which the occupant enjoys over his occupancy, were stated, and are now defined in the Baroda Land Revenue Code. The occupancy can be inherited, sold, burdened with debt, relinquished or otherwise alienated. In certain parts of the State, however, laws have been passed in the interest of the backward classes, restricting the right of alienation. These are described in the chapter on Social and Economic Legislation.

37. **SURVEY** — To define precisely the lands in respect of which these rights are given, an accurate survey is necessary. The arable land, whether cultivated or not, is therefore, split up into fields or survey numbers, the "field" being an artificial unit of such a size as would make for flexibility of transfer of land and permit the ryot to contract or enlarge his holding according to his resources. The maximum size is ordinarily eight bighas in dry and three in wet land. The fields are measured with chain and cross staff and their boundaries fixed by official boundary marks. The record of the survey is preserved and maintained by an elaborate system of maps and measurements. In the surveys that were carried out, it was necessary to split up holdings larger than the standard size, and combine holdings of less than a minimum area. Subordinate shares within a survey number were measured, assessed and demarcated as pot-numbers.

38. **SETTLEMENT** — The settlement of the revenue is made taluka by taluka, at long intervals of 15-30 years, by officers appointed specially for the purpose, and once made, remains unchanged for the period for which the guarantee has been given. The revenue officer has normally nothing more to do than administer it.

The conditions at the time of the Original Settlements did not justify settlements for a period longer than fifteen years. There was much waste land, rents were low, cultivation was fluctuating, and there was likelihood of a rapid development of resources owing to the construction of roads and railways, an increase in population, a rise in prices and the establishment of peace and order in the State. These considerations, however, did not prevail to the same extent at the time of the Revision Settlements which, therefore, were invariably made for thirty years.

The settlement is based on the principle that "land should be assessed in accordance with its capabilities." Such a settlement involves two distinct processes :—

- (i) *The determination of the aggregate amount of assessment for a taluka* : The main considerations, which guide the Settlement officer in determining whether the

existing assessment of a taluka is suitable or requires to be modified, are its rainfall, the state of communications and markets, the class of cultivation and the state of husbandry, the revenue history including statistics of demand, collection, remissions, arrears and coercive measures, and the expansion or contraction in the area occupied as indicating the pressure of assessment. The statistics of rents, sales and mortgages, as indicating the proportion of assessment to the profit of agriculture, and the movement of prices, indicate the extent to which the aggregate may be modified.

- (ii) *Distribution of the aggregate* : The aggregate having been determined, the next operation consists of apportioning the aggregate to the various fields or survey numbers, according to their relative values. The circumstances affecting the values of fields within the same village are three: their natural productive capabilities, irrigation facilities and position with respect to the village. Lands are, accordingly, divided into classes on lines familiar to the cultivator – dry crop and irrigated – and each class further classified according to factors that affect their natural productivity: depth, texture and quality of the soil, irrigation facilities etc. Fields are examined and their relative value in respect to these factors is expressed in terms of anna valuation, or fractional shares calculated in sixteenths. Irrigation facilities, such as wells, in the earlier settlements were taxed by additional assessment on the fields they served. But this, as it amounted to a tax on improvements, was against Government's policy of taxing only the natural capabilities of the soil, and the system lent itself to easy evasion. In later settlements, therefore, the system of subsoil rate was adopted. Water facility is considered as one of the fertilizing elements of the soil, and included in the soil classification, according to the depth and quality of the subsoil water. A light burden is thus imposed on all who enjoy land possessing irrigation facilities, instead of a heavy rate on those only, who made their use. The system has relieved the cultivator of all apprehension regarding assessment of well improvements, and has provided an impetus to the construction of wells.

The calculation of the assessment each survey number should bear, according to its capacity as expressed by classification, is a purely arithmetical process. But in doing so, the relative situation of the villages of

the taluka in respect of climate, communications and markets and such other enduring factors, is considered. The taluka is divided into groups of villages and the aggregate apportioned between group and group in relation to these advantages and disadvantages.

These were the principles on which the Original Settlements of the talukas of the State were made between 1880 and 1901, mostly by two officers of the Bombay Government, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Seddon.

39. **REVISION SETTLEMENTS** — Periodical revisions, though based on the same principles, raises the fundamental question with regard to taxation of improvements. The policy of the Baroda Government is defined in the Land Revenue Code and the Revision Settlement Rules. These enactments secure to the cultivator in perpetuity, the whole of the profit arising from improvements in his land carried out at his own cost, such as wells and tanks; and he is secured against an increase in assessment, on account of improvement in the soil or conversion of dry land into kyari, by provisions in the Revision Settlement Rules, under which lands are not to be reclassified, except when there has been a change of a permanent nature in the physical features of the soil over a fairly large area. Enhancements at settlements are fixed solely on the basis of a general rise in prices of standard crops, and the policy is to see that assessments are raised only moderately — the agriculturist being allowed a proportion of the benefit due to increase in prices.

40. **SUSPENSION AND REMISSION** — In a fixed cash settlement, the Government revenue represents the sum that may fairly be demanded on an average of seasons, and it is assessed in the belief, that cultivators will save from the surplus of good years to meet the deficit in bad. It is, however, difficult to make allowances for failure of crops in framing the assessment rates; nor have the agriculturists as a rule learnt to regard good harvests, as a means of insurance against bad years. The revenue system of the State has, therefore, recognised the necessity of special arrangements for relaxation in realisation of the revenue demand, where there is serious failure of crops, and with a view to ascertain the correct yield in any individual season, a procedure has been laid down whereby in any year, the yield in the different crops is ascertained as annis, proportioned to the normal yield in the particular crop in the tract concerned.

The Settlement of Barkhali (alienated) lands

41. **ORIGIN OF BARKHALI LANDS** — In the times of trouble preceding the establishment of ordered government in the State, the right of alienating lands was assumed by farmers of revenue and executive

officers of all grades even down to patels. Repeated efforts were made by the Government to prevent these alienations but to no purpose. By 1875, the extent of alienated lands in the State was considerable. The settlement of these lands was organised in 1889, and rules, which are still in force, were formulated. Inquiry into individual cases was not made, the Government preferring, as in Bombay, a summary settlement according to certain principles. All lands acquired before 1826, the year in which Sayajirao II had issued orders forbidding alienations, were charged a quit rent of 2 annas, and others of 4 annas and where title to land was recognised, sanads were given guaranteeing succession to direct and collateral heirs and recognising adoption.

42. KINDS OF BARKHALI LANDS — The Barkhali lands, to which this settlement referred, consist of four kinds of inams: personal, devasthan, hereditary service and political.

- (a) *Personal* : These inams were given as gifts to persons out of favour or for past service. Such, for instance, are jat dharma-daya lands bestowed on Brahmins, Bhattas, Charans, etc.; or the Wazeefa lands granted by Muslim Governments to pious persons or for past services. Such grants were continued unconditionally.
- (b) *Devasthan lands* : Lands alienated for the maintenance of temples, mosques and such other religious or charitable institutions of a permanent character are devasthan Inams. These were continued permanently free of assessment, except in cases where the temples or gods had ceased to exist.
- (c) *Service inams* : There are three distinct classes of service inams :
 - (i) Dharmadaya Chakariat were lands given for worship or as payment for services at religious or charitable institutions. As these inams were given to individuals, the reason for a total or a permanent exemption from revenue did not apply. Therefore, the inams were continued only in the family to which they had been given and permanent alienation was prohibited.
 - (ii) Vatans were grants for performance of civil duties. These inamdars were deeply in debt and had mortgaged their property, and all except Muzumdars and a few Desais, had long ceased themselves to render any service, but sent low paid clerks instead. Measures were adopted to rehabilitate them. A settlement of their remuneration on a fair, intelligible and stable basis

was made, their service and its nature defined, and rules framed for regulating succession. A similar settlement of inami villages was also made.

- (iii) Chakariat lands were given for village service and are, strictly speaking, not alienated lands. They are assigned in lieu of cash payments. When the settlement was undertaken, some of the larger villages had no Government assistance towards guarding the field produce, and others towards conservancy, and so forth. Most of the village servants had mortgaged or sold their lands. So, the two main points of settlement were: (a) an equal distribution of village services among all towns and villages according to population, revenue, and geographical position, and (b) a choice for all village servants to accept their remuneration in cash or in shape of freedom from assessment on such lands as they held. Most preferred cash remuneration as they had sold or mortgaged their lands. At the same time, the services of darjis, dhobis, mochis, malis and priests were dispensed with, and their lands resumed.

- (d) *Political inams* : These were given for political considerations.

43. ADANIA — Besides these, there was an extensive alienation of land in the form of mortgage tenure—Adania. The patels, in order to raise funds to meet their liabilities, sold (vechania) or mortgaged (gharania) Government lands for a trifling sum, guaranteeing the total exemption from assessment. The vast extent of such lands in the Mehsana and Baroda districts made a solution of the problem difficult. In their settlement the Government followed a liberal policy: it determined to redeem what it had the right to resume. In Kadi the lands were resumed for a consideration which varied according as the alienation dated before or after 1826. In the Baroda district there was much more vechania land than gharania. The Government continued indefinitely, on payment of fixed charges, all such lands acquired before 1826; and those acquired after 1826 were continued for two lives.

44. NON-RYOTWARI TENURES — Though Ryotwari is the common tenure in the State, two other forms, corresponding to village and zamindari tenures, are also found.

- (i) *The Narvadari and Bhagdari tenures* : Both these involve a joint responsibility for the payment of the Government revenues. The bhagdari tenure, however, differs from the narvadari in that in the former, each field is separately

assessed and the village pays the sum of the field assessments, while in narvadari, the revenue is fixed in the lump on the village. But in neither case does the contribution of the sharers to the revenue bear any relation to the land they hold at present. They continue to bear the same share of the total revenue as originally. The persons cultivating the lands of these villages are tenants, not of government but of the bhagdars. The customary tenants, however, cannot be ejected so long as they pay the customary rental. The Government seldom interfere between the bhagdars and the tenants.

- (ii) *Ankadabandi and Ekankadi* : In Ankadabandi villages a lump sum is assessed on the whole village and recovered from the headman of the village or the whole body of proprietors. In Ekankadi villages the Government demand is permanently settled. The Government did not interfere in the internal fiscal management of the villages till recently. In 1934, however, Government found it necessary to enact the Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act. This measure was intended for the protection of tenants, and defined who shall be 'permanent' tenants, and who 'occupancy' tenants not liable to eviction so long as they paid the rents and did not commit acts of 'waste.'

Social and economic structure of the State

45. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION — The area of the State is 8,176 square miles, the population 2,855,000. The density of population varies from district to district. It is 418 to the square mile in the Baroda district, 383 in Mehsana, 257 in Navsari, 193 in Amreli and 152 in Okhamandal. The average for the whole State is 349 to the square mile.

The distribution of population between urban and rural is in the ratio of 1:4. The rural population lives in 2,894 villages of which 1,401 have a population of less than 500. There is a marked tendency to migrate from small congested villages to the towns, a tendency which is evident from the increase in the number of 'towns' from 50 in 1931 to 64 in 1941. Many of these towns are mere distributing centres, and the increase in the number does not signify corresponding industrial progress. Indeed, the predominance of agriculture as a means of livelihood has as yet been little affected and 64.6 per cent of the population are engaged in it. Of the remaining 35.4 per cent, industries absorb 13.3 per cent, exploitation of minerals 0.1, transport 1.9, trade 8.1, professions and liberal arts 3.5, public administration 1.6, public force 1.7, domestic services 1.1, while 0.6 live on their own income,

0.5 are unproductive and 3.0 follow insufficiently described occupations.

46. AGRICULTURE—The agriculturist is the backbone of the State, and the strength of the rural society lies in the large number of proprietor farmers. It is a noteworthy fact that the proportion of these to those living directly on the land is double that in British Gujarat, and four times as high as in the Bombay Presidency. The distribution in different grades to 1,000 workers on the land is as follows:—

Non-cultivating proprietor	...	...	17
Cultivating proprietor	...	...	420
Tenant cultivators	...	...	31
Agricultural labourers	...	...	166
Total			634

Making also for the strength of rural economy is the high percentage of earners and working dependents to the population. It is 49.5 per cent in the State as against 42.5 per cent in British Gujarat, 39.2 per cent in the Bombay Presidency and 43.6 per cent in India.

The number of women who supplement the income of their families is in Baroda State exceptionally high—744 to every 1,000, as against 567 in British Gujarat and 428 in the Bombay Presidency. In those parts of the country, where custom and caste insist on the seclusion of women, such a state of affairs would indicate adverse economic conditions, but in Gujarat no such sentiments prevail, and the large number of women supplementing the income of their families adds strength to the economic structure.

These factors make for the strength of rural economy. On the other hand, there are three main factors which are a source of weakness to the rural society: (i) The first is the inadequacy of an average holding. The average holding in the State is only four acres (in British Gujarat it is five), and the area of crop per head of population 1.35 acres (British Gujarat 1.36); and this problem is accentuated by fragmentation of subdivision. The measures taken to prevent further subdivision and to consolidate small holdings have been defeated by sentiment, laws of inheritance and succession, and the absence of diversified occupations. (ii) The second is the absence of irrigation facilities. The irrigated area constitutes only 6 per cent of the area of the State—a feature which is shared by the State with British Gujarat. (iii) The excessive number of cattle is another disadvantage. The number of cattle to 100 acres sown is almost double what it should be. In Baroda State it is 46 and in British Gujarat

50, and the area under fodder crops is only 2 per cent of the area sown. These factors, and the unfamiliarity of the farmers with scientific methods of cultivation and the fall in prices have affected injuriously the position of the cultivator. The extent of his indebtedness in the State cannot be stated with any accuracy but, as in the rest of India, it is heavy. The Government is pledged to develop co-operative credit to meet this need. Substantial measures are also being taken for the improvement of agriculture. Irrigation works have been constructed all over the State. Large irrigation schemes based on the Sabarmati and Zankhari rivers are being investigated; the Vijapur tube-well irrigation scheme costing in its experimental stage Rs. 10 lakhs is already in operation; on perennial rivers electric installations for pumping water are set up. A comprehensive programme for the improvement of irrigation tanks in the Mehsana district is being undertaken. In the Amreli district, wells are being dynamited to yield larger supplies. These and other measures which the State is taking are described in later chapters of the report.

47. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT — Industrially the Baroda State is an advanced area in India as shown by the following table:—

			Factory operatives	
			1941	1921
Textile	...	...	27,481	8,130
Chemicals	...	...	4,455	201
Building industries (including cement, stone quarries, bricks and tiles).			1,576	143
Miscellaneous.	...	...	3,051	2,739

The total amount of paid-up capital of joint stock companies (excluding foreign insurance companies) working in the State has increased from Rs. 152 lakhs in 1921 to Rs. 1,176 lakhs in 1942, of which Rs. 117 lakhs and Rs. 290 lakhs respectively, represented the capital of companies incorporated in the State. A noteworthy feature of this industrial development is that it is broad based. There are eighteen cotton mills, one woollen mill, two cotton and silk weaving factories. There is a large chemical industry, the Tata Chemicals in Okhamandal, the Alembic in Baroda, the Hindusthan Chemical and Colour Works and several other smaller concerns. The cement factory at Dwarka produces over 1,50,000 tons a year and the Okha Salt Works 75,000 tons of salt. There are two match factories, a sugar factory, oil mills and a number of miscellaneous industries.

48. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS — Almost all religious denominations of India are found in the State. Of the total population, 2,560,000

or 89.34 per cent are Hindus, including 373,000 or 13 per cent Tribal, 224,000 or 7.83 per cent Muslims, 47,000 Jains, 9,500 Christians, 6,900 Parsis, and 2,400 Tribal. The spread of education and of liberal ideas has softened the edges and angularities of different faiths, and created a broad sense of toleration, which has strengthened the tradition of communal harmony in the State.

49. CHILD MARRIAGES — The result of thirty eight years of the Child Marriage Prevention Act is that marriages below the age of ten are practically non existent, and child marriages below the penalised age have decreased from 33.2 per cent in 1916–20 to 13 per cent in 1936–40, in spite of the age having been raised. The working and effect of this law is reviewed in the chapter on Social and Economic Legislation.

50. LITERACY — There are now 653,000 literates (482,000 males and 171,000 females) and 160,000 partially literate. Thus, 229 per mille of the population are literate, 56 per mille partially literate, and the wholly illiterate form 715 per mille as against 780 in 1931.

The literates have increased by 50.2 per cent in the last ten years. The male literates have increased by 35.8 per cent, while literacy among women has shown the remarkable progress of 114.2 per cent. The great disparity among sexes in the matter of education, however, persists, the percentage of male literates being 32.8 and of females 12.4.

At the top of the literate population, stands the advanced section comprising those who are able to read and write in English. The literates in English now number 56,953 (52,300 males and 4,653 females) — an increase of 77.9 per cent over 1931 figures (73.1 per cent for males and 157.9 per cent for females).

CHAPTER II

THE PALACE

51. BIRTH OF PRINCE SANGRAMSINH — There were great rejoicings in the State over the birth of a son to Her Highness the Maharani Saheb on 6th August 1941. On 18th August the naming ceremony was held according to custom.

52. DISTRICT TOURS — To study local conditions personally, His Highness paid a short visit to Petlad. He attended a Darbar and received addresses of welcome from Sojitra, Petlad, Vaso and Dharmaj town councils and from leading associations like the Mahajan and the Vyapari Mandal. His Highness also performed the opening ceremony of the Shree Sayaji Hospital built at a cost of Rs. 1.13 lakhs donated by Datar Seth Chhotalal Motilal Bhagat of Petlad.

53. VISITS ETC. — On 18th November, His Highness opened the exhibition of paintings of the well-known Russian painter, Mr. Roerich, in the Baroda Picture Gallery.

At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness attended the second session of the Indian Defence Council in Delhi in December 1941.

At the invitation of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal of Poona, His Highness presided over their Silver Jubilee celebrations and opened the Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar Science Institute.

On 2nd January 1942, His Highness inaugurated the 29th session of the Indian Science Congress and on 3rd January, the fifth session of the Indian Statistical Conference, both held in Baroda in response to his invitation. His Highness was 'At Home' to the congress delegates and members of the Conference on 5th January at the Public Park.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb paid a visit to Kolhapur in November 1941 to attend the naming ceremony of Maharaj Kumari Padma Raje.

In Baroda Her Highness attended several meetings of the Shri Maharani Shantadevi Maternity and Child Welfare Institute and the Baroda Tuberculosis Association and took keen interest in the work done by these bodies.

54. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS — His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, accompanied by Lady Lumley and their three daughters, paid a visit to Baroda in the third week of January 1942. During their short stay here, they visited the Sayaji General Hospital, the Central Library, the Model Farm and the Agricultural Institute, the Kalabhavan, Shree Chimanabai Stree Udyogalaya and the Science Institute.

Amongst other distinguished visitors were His Highness the Nawab of Cambay, the Raja of Lunawada, Their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Devgad Baria, Her Highness the Maharani of Rajpipla, the Raja of Jath, the late Sir Akbar Hydari and Col. Yea, Personal Emissary of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek of China.

CHAPTER III

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS

55. GENERAL — The Baroda Government continued to be on cordial relations with the British Government and with the Governments of other Indian States. These relations are conducted by the Minister.

56. RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS — The following reciprocal arrangements were reached during the year :—

- (i) With the Government of Aden : for execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts.
- (ii) With the Mysore State : in regard to the exemption of Insurance Companies in the Mysore State from payment of deposits and investment of assets in the Baroda State under the State Insurance Act and *vice versa*.
- (iii) With the Indore State : for collection and transfer of duty on spirituous preparations exported to that State.
- (iv) With the Jaipur State : for the execution of commissions in civil and criminal cases.
- (v) With the Jhalawar State : for extradition of persons charged with offences mentioned in schedule I of the Indian Extradition Act.

The Government agreed to admit juvenile offenders from the Rewakantha Agency and the Western India States Agency to the reformatory school at Baroda on payment of maintenance charges.

57. PASSPORTS — The following statement gives information about applications for passports :—

District			South Africa	East Africa	Other places	Total
Baroda	...	...	8	272	6	286
Navsari	...	...	83	101	19	203
Mehsana	...	...	3	23	...	26
Amreli	...	...	...	7	1	8
Okhamandal	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total			94	405	28	527

There were no applications for passports to Europe or America.

58. CONFERENCES ETC. — The Baroda Government participated in the following conferences held by the Government of India in New Delhi:—

- (i) the Labour Ministers Conference;
- (ii) the Price Control Conference.

They also participated in the XVIII session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Mysore.

59. THANKS — The thanks of the Baroda Government are due to

- (1) the Government of Bombay: for giving facilities to
 - (i) Mr. H. R. Desai, M. Sc., Conservator of Forests, Baroda State, to study the working of the forests in the Thana District, and
 - (ii) Dr. D. P. Pandit, M. B. B. S., Medical Officer, Baroda State, to study the working and administration of prisons at Yerwada and Sabarmati;
- (2) the Government of the Punjab: for giving facilities to
 - (i) Mr. D. G. Kelkar, B. Ag., Agricultural Inspector, Amreli,
 - (ii) Mr. B. G. Dholakia, B. E. (Civil), Assistant Engineer, Baroda, and
 - (iii) Mr. P. A. Menon, B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Baroda State,

to study the working of soil conservation schemes in the Punjab;
- (3) the Government of Bihar: for permitting Dr. D. M. Batliwala, M. B. B. S., Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Baroda, to study modern methods of treatment of mental diseases, at the European Mental Hospital, Ranchi.

60. WAR EFFORTS — The Baroda Squadron of Spitfires, for which His Highness the Maharaja gave a total contribution of £100,000 is in service with the Royal Air Force. H. M. I. S. "Baroda" for which His Highness the Maharaja gave £ 50,000 continued to take its share in the Defence of India. The Second Infantry which had returned to Baroda for a short while proceeded on war duty. The Mechanical Transport Sections also continued on active service. The training of technicians continues at the Kalabhavan and the Railway Workshops,

where about 210 technicians can be trained at a time. The Government have started a training centre at the Shree Sayaji State General Hospital for the candidates of the Auxiliary Nursing Service. His Highness the Maharaja subscribed Rs. 10,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's China Day Fund. In addition to this amount, the people of the State contributed Rs. 7,764-4-9 to this fund. The State War Gifts Fund now exceeds Rs. 2.25 lakhs. In addition to the donation of Rs. 50,000 given last year for the purchase of five armoured carriers, this fund has given the following donations:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 1. The Indian Red Cross Society, | | | |
| Baroda Branch | ... | ... | Rs. 5,000-0-0 |
| 2. Other donations | ... | ... | Rs. 3,000-0-0 |

Investments in 3% loan and interest-free bonds have amounted to nearly Rs. 80.22 lakhs and Rs. 25.20 lakhs respectively. The A. R. P. measures are making good progress. More training centres have been started and the response from the public has been encouraging. The civic guards in the State are performing most useful duties. The Government have organised the National War Front Movement in the State and established branches in all districts. The movement is receiving support all over the State. The weekly bulletin of the Propaganda Sub-Committee continued to be read widely and a National War Front supplement is proposed to be added to it.

CHAPTER IV

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

61. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K. C. I. E., in his capacity as Minister of the Baroda State, continued as President of the Council. The other members in the beginning of the year were:-

Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh,

Mr. B. A. Gaekwar, and

Mr. M. C. Desai.

Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh went on leave from 1-10-41 and retired from 1-2-42. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea was appointed member of the Council from 1-10-41.

62. TOURS — The members between them toured 64 days in the five districts, to keep themselves in direct touch with the rural areas.

CHAPTER V

LEGISLATION

Dhara Sabha

63. **THE DHARA SABHA** — The Dhara Sabha, constituted under the Government of Baroda Act, 1940, was inaugurated on the 16th of November 1940. Its constitution, position and powers are described in Chapter I. The year was one of considerable legislative activity. As the President said at the conclusion of the July session ".....The last two years have been full of legislative activity. We have had many Bills passed in the Dhara Sabha, and His Highness the Maharaja has given his assent to every measure in the form in which it emerged from the Dhara Sabha. This is a fact of which the Dhara Sabha has reason to be proud: it is a tribute to the spirit in which the Dhara Sabha approaches the consideration of Bills....."

64. **SEPTEMBER SESSION** — The budget session of the previous year, which had to be postponed on account of dislocation of traffic caused by heavy rains, was held on 15th September and lasted for six days. This was the first budget session under the new constitution. There were 17 official bills and 5 non-official motions asking for leave to introduce bills. Out of the 17 official bills, 12 were passed, 2 referred to select committees, and the remaining 3 withdrawn. Of the bills passed, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Wakf Act were new enactments. Two days were devoted to a general discussion of the budget. The last three days were taken up by the demands for grants by the Government. 53 cut-motions were tabled of which 46 were either not pressed or were withdrawn on information given by Government Members, 1 was accepted by the Government, 4 were guillotined for want of time, 1 was carried and 1 was defeated. Out of the 4 resolutions moved, 1 was carried and the rest were not pressed to vote. 76 questions were tabled, all of which were admitted and answered.

65. **FEBRUARY SESSION** — Out of the 6 official bills before the House, 5 were passed and 1 recommitted to the select committee. 5 non-official bills were moved and all of them were passed by the House. There were, besides, 142 resolutions and 140 questions.

66. **APRIL SESSION** — Of the 6 official bills before the House, 5 were passed and one was dropped. Two non-official bills were moved in the House and were carried. There were, besides, 118 resolutions and 86 questions tabled.

67. JULY SESSION — (The budget session) — There were three official bills of which two were passed and 1 referred to a select committee. All the nine non-official bills, reported on by select committees, were passed. 75 cmt-motions were tabled of which 10 were accepted by the Government, 3 were carried by the House, and 43 were either not pressed or were withdrawn. 72 questions were asked.

The scale of daily allowance to members of the Dhara Sabha for attending the meetings of the Dhara Sabha and of the select committees was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 by Government Order.

Legislation

68. ACTS — The following Acts were passed during the year :—

- (i) The National Service (European British Subjects — Reinstatement) Act (No. XIV of 1941)—provides for reinstatement of European British subjects employed in the Baroda State but not in the service of the State, who may be called up for national service in the war.
- (ii) The Wakf Act (No. XXXVIII of 1941) — It was deemed necessary to enact a separate Act in the State on the lines of the Bengal Wakf Act (No. XIII of 1934) with necessary modifications.
- (iii) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (No. XXX of 1941) was drafted on the lines of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (No. II of 1890) in British India.
- (iv) The Patents and Designs (Extension of Time) Act (No. X of 1942). The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the rules thereunder have been applied to the Baroda State. It was deemed necessary to enact a law corresponding to the Patents and Designs (Extension of Time) Act, 1942, in British India, to remain in force till the end of the war and for one year thereafter.
- (v) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act (No. XXXIII of 1941) — amends section 22 of the Civil Procedure Code and provides that suits in respect of liabilities arising out of acts or omissions on the part of the Railways owned by the Government in their capacity as carriers shall be instituted in the courts competent to try them according to the amount involved.
- (vi) The Baroda Army Discipline (Amendment) Act (No. XXIII of 1941) — It was necessary that the provisions of the Army Act and the Indian Army Act should apply to the Baroda State forces, subject to certain reservations, when on duty

with His Majesty's forces. Necessary amendments were, therefore, made in the Baroda Army Discipline Act.

- (vii) The Price Control (Amendment) Act (No. XVI of 1942) — provides that the contravention of any of the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment or fine or both instead of the previous provision for imprisonment for 3 years and fine.
- (viii) The Succession Certificate (Amendment) Act (No. XIV of 1942)—Under section 22 of the Succession Act, a probate of a will or a succession certificate could not be granted without a surety bond from the party applying for it. The present amendment provides that the Court should demand security only when intricate questions of law or fact are involved, or when a certificate is granted to one of many contesting parties.
- (ix) The Hindu Code (Amendment) Act (No. VIII of 1942) — This amendment makes monogamy a part of the Hindu Law of the State. It is a legislative measure of far reaching social significance and is a logical outcome of the changes effected in the past in Hindu Law. The Dhara Sabha gave unanimous support to this measure.

69. MISCELLANEOUS — The number of amendments to existing rules was 43. These were necessitated by the difficulties experienced in the practical working of the rules.

During the year under report, 11 bills were published in the Adnyapatrika for eliciting public opinion. Of these, 8 were subsequently passed into law and 3 were pending at the end of the year.

The Nyayamantri office issued 138 notifications during the year, mostly relating to war.

The work of publishing up-to-date texts of Acts in force was continued and the following Acts were reprinted during the year:—

- (i) The Defence of India Rules as applied to the Baroda State,
- (ii) The Children's Court Act,
- (iii) The Insolvency Act,
- (iv) The Court Fees Act, and
- (v) The Workmen's Compensation Act.

CHAPTER VI

JUSTICE

70. THE COURTS — Besides the Huzur Nyaya Sabha and the High Court, there were five district judges courts and the Okhamandal Sessions Court, 24 small causes courts, 24 subordinate judges courts, 5 district magistrates courts, 24 magistrates courts and 18 revenue magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class magisterial powers.

There were also five revenue officers exercising civil powers, two village munsiff courts and five persons exercising magisterial powers.

71. SUPERVISION — In February 1939, a scheme for closer supervision over lower courts and careful scrutiny of judgments was put into operation. The work was distributed among the judges of the High Court. During the year 2,516 judgments and 1,690 daily diaries of magistrates were scrutinised. 136 cases were taken in revision. This scrutiny has been of educative value specially in the case of junior magistrates and their work shows steady improvement.

72. HUZUR NYAYA SABHA — The following statement shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha :—

Nature of work	File including arrears		Disposal		Pending at the end of the year	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
CIVIL						
Appeals	26	33	4	8	22	25
Extraordinary applications	95	96	65	50	30	46
Review applications ...	2	1	2	...	...	1
CRIMINAL						
Appeals	21	19	15	13	6	6
Extraordinary applications	75	69	65	52	10	17

During the year, 58 civil cases were disposed of. Of these, 41 were *prima facie* disallowed, 11 were decided by the Legal Remembrancer, confirming the judgments of the High Court on the recommendations

of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. In all the six cases submitted to the Huzur, the recommendations of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha were accepted. Out of the 58 civil cases, the decisions of the High Court were upheld in 53, were reversed in 4 cases and modified in one case.

During the year, 65 criminal cases were disposed of. Of these, 44 were disposed of *prima facie* by the Legal Remembrancer and 21 submitted to the Huzur, in all of which the recommendations of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha were accepted. The decisions of the High Court were upheld in 62 cases and reversed in 3.

73. KHATA NIHAYA SADAR ADALAT — The Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for the disposal of appeals and applications against decisions of heads of departments, Ministers and the Council. Its decisions to allow appeals or applications are submitted to His Highness in the form of recommendations for final orders. During the year, it disposed of 112 appeals, 71 revisional applications and 1 review application. Of the 22 cases submitted to the Huzur, the recommendations of the Adalat were accepted in four cases, accepted with modifications in four and not accepted in fourteen.

Civil Justice

74. LITIGATION — The number of suits instituted and disposed of in 1940-41 and 1941-42 is shown below:—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending cases	Pending for more than a year	
				Ordinary suits	Regular appeals
1940-41	42,557	32,659	9,898	482	73
1941-42	42,156	32,296	9,860	562	73

The total number of cases on the file was nearly the same as in the previous year. The total value of the suits was Rs. 37.24 lakhs as against, 36.34 lakhs in the previous year. The average value of the suits increased from Rs. 461 to Rs. 497.

75. EXECUTION — The number of applications for execution was 26,491 including 9,910 of the previous year as against 29,419 in 1940-41. Of these, 17,706 were disposed of. The amount realised in execution increased from Rs. 11.86 lakhs to Rs. 12.45 lakhs and the percentage of recovery to the total amount was 31 as against 20.3 per cent in the previous year.

76. DURATION — In the district courts, the duration of ordinary suits showed a marked decrease from 526 days to 367 days. In the

munsiff courts, the duration of ordinary suits increased from 141 days to 157 and of small cause suits from 59 to 63 days. The duration of first appeals in the High Court decreased from 288 days to 270, of second appeals increased from 218 to 226 and the duration of regular appeals in the district courts increased from 141 to 201.

At the end of the year there were no appeals pending for more than a year in the High Court, 73 as against 60 in the preceding year in the district courts, and 517 suits as against 444 in the previous year in the munsiff and the small causes courts.

77. THE HIGH COURT — The following table shows the civil work in the High Court:—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
FIRST APPEALS			
1940-41	133	78	55
1941-42	158	67	91
SECOND APPEALS			
1940-41	531	314	217
1941-42	503	296	207
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS			
1940-41	82	43	39
1941-42	85	55	30

78. DISTRICT COURTS — The following table shows the civil work in the district courts:—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
REGULAR APPEALS			
1940-41	1,559	1,027	532
1941-42	1,662	1,045	637
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS			
1940-41	191	134	57
1941-42	200	149	51

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
	ORDINARY CIVIL SUITS		
1940-41	226	86	140
1941-42	275	135	140
	MISCELLANEOUS CASES		
1940-41	780	534	246
1941-42	845	618	227
	EXECUTION WORK		
1940-41	206	47	159
1941-42	225	88	137

79. MUNSIF AND SMALL CAUSES COURTS — Civil work in the munsiff and the small causes courts is shown below :—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
	ORDINARY SUITS		
1940-41	11,169	7,607	3,562
1941-42	10,907	7,280	3,627
	SMALL CAUSES SUITS		
1940-41	19,056	15,548	3,508
1941-42	18,400	15,053	3,347
	MISCELLANEOUS SUITS		
1940-41	7,505	6,285	1,220
1941-42	7,748	6,520	1,228
	EXECUTION APPLICATIONS IN ORDINARY SUITS		
1940-41	16,832	9,712	7,120
1941-42	15,379	8,993	6,386
	EXECUTION APPLICATIONS IN SMALL CAUSES SUITS		
1940-41	12,381	9,750	2,631
1941-42	10,887	8,625	2,262

80. VILLAGE MUNSIFFS — The village munsiff courts at Variav (Kamrej taluka) and Limbodra (Kalol taluka) disposed of 4 cases. The average duration of the suits was 12 days.

Criminal Justice

81. **CRIMINAL WORK**—The total number of cases on the file, including arrears, decreased from 41,333 to 39,428 in the year under report. The rate of disposal of the cases, however, was slower than in the previous year so that at the end of the year the total number of cases disposed of was 35,852 as against 38,060 in the previous year and the number of cases in arrears was 3,576 as against 3,273 in the previous year.

82. **HIGH COURT**—The following table shows the disposal of criminal work in the High Court:—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
FIRST APPEALS			
1940-41	85	54	31
1941-42	80	75	5
SECOND APPEALS			
1940-41	92	82	10
1941-42	82	75	7
ACQUITTAL APPEALS			
1940-41	132	114	18
1941-42	129	106	23
REFERRED CASES			
1940-41	32	22	10
1941-42	38	32	6
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS			
1ST AND 2ND			
1940-41	4	4	...
1941-42	1	1	...
REVISION CASES			
1940-41	274	239	35
1941-42	353	328	25
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS			
1940-41	93	91	2
1941-42	107	102	5

Out of 106 acquittal appeals disposed of, the order of acquittal was confirmed in 28, 59 were prima facie rejected, 1 was kept on the dormant file, 9 were allowed and 9 were allowed with modifications.

83. DISTRICT COURTS — The following table shows the criminal work in the district courts:—

			Appeals		Miscellaneous Appeals		Sessions Cases		Miscellaneous Applications	
			1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
File with arrears	...	...	544	501	40	38	209	172	470	476
Disposal	...	...	486	434	37	35	199	157	446	452
Pending	...	...	58	67	3	3	10	15	24	24

Appeals decreased by 43 but the number of appeals pending increased by 9. Sessions cases decreased by 37 but the number of cases pending increased by 5. The disposal of criminal work in the district courts was thus slow.

84. MAGISTRATES' COURTS — The following table shows the criminal work in the magistrates' courts:—

Year	File with arrears	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
ORIGINAL CRIMINAL CASES			
1940-41	34,204	31,492	2,712
1941-42	32,236	29,168	3,068
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS			
1940-41	5,162	4,801	361
1941-42	5,262	4,931	331

There was a decrease of 1,968 in the number of original cases but the disposal was slower than in the previous year and the number of cases pending at the end of the year increased by 356.

85. DURATION — The average duration of criminal cases is shown below:—

Court	Average duration in days	
	1940-41	1941-42
HIGH COURT		
First Appeals	67	67
Second Appeals	18	23
Acquittal Appeals	71	81
SESSIONS COURTS		
Sessions Cases	37	32
Criminal Appeals	51	61
MAGISTRATES' COURTS		
Criminal Cases	46	42

Registration

86. DOCUMENTS REGISTERED — The number of documents registered during the year was 63,223 and their total value Rs. 464.82 lakhs as compared to 48,902 documents of the value of Rs. 306.67 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 14,321 in the number of documents registered and the increase of Rs. 158.15 lakhs in their value are attributed to increased investments in immovable property as the result of war conditions.

The documents registered by co-operative societies and agricultural banks, which are exempted from registration fees, numbered 1,153 and the remissions granted amounted to Rs. 12,239.

The gross receipts from registration fees increased from Rs. 2.19 lakhs to Rs. 2.99 lakhs. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 0.65 lakhs and the net income rose from Rs. 1.54 lakhs to Rs. 2.34 lakhs.

87. RECORD OF RIGHTS — The Record of Rights Act has been in force in the Karjan taluka of the Baroda district since 1932. During the year, 635 lists were sent to the revenue authorities.

CHAPTER VII

LAW AND ORDER

88. **GENERAL** — Law and order continued to prevail in the State and there were no serious breaches of the peace.

The Kisan activities were banned by the District Magistrate for six months in the Sankheda taluka and in the Amroli group of Tilakwada peta mahal. There was no Kisan agitation in the Mangrol taluka of the Navsari district.

The relations between the communities continued to be cordial.

There were a few strikes in the textile mills at Baroda, Kadi, Kalol and Billimora but they were quickly and peacefully settled.

The tone of the local Press was, on the whole, loyal to the Baroda and the British Governments. The main topics discussed were constitutional reforms in the State, the working of the Government of Baroda Act, war and local problems relating to taxes, relief measures, development schemes, price control, rent regulation etc. The influence of the general political awakening in the country continued to be increasingly felt in the State.

The Police

89. **STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION** — The strength of the police force in the State was 974 officers and 3,523 men as against 955 officers and 3,451 men in the previous year. The number of mounted police was increased from 109 to 227 in the year under report.

The proportion of the number of the police to the population varies with the different districts, from 1 policeman to 984 inhabitants in the Baroda district to 1 policeman to 366 inhabitants in the Amreli district. It averages 1 to 589 for the State. The proportion of the number of the police to the area is 1 policeman to 0.02 square mile in Baroda City, 2.87 square miles in the Baroda district, 2.91 square miles in the Navsari district, 2.11 square miles in the Mehsana district, and 1.96 square miles in the Amreli district. There are 2,923 Hindus and 1,398 Mohammedans in the police force of the State, their percentage to the total force being 67.5 and 32.3 respectively.

90. **EXPENDITURE** — The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 15.09 lakhs as against Rs. 15.14 lakhs in the previous year. The

total expenditure of the district police force amounted to Rs. 14.41 lakhs as against Rs. 14.47 lakhs in the preceding year.

The average cost of a policeman came to Rs. 335.75 per year.

91. EDUCATION AND TRAINING — The headquarter school and the four district schools continued to work satisfactorily. Out of 48 trainees in the headquarter school, 41 passed the examination. The general health of the students was good during the year. Special attention was paid to drill, discipline and outdoor games.

The percentage of literate men in the forces was 84.5 as against 78.6 per cent in the preceding year.

92. DISCIPLINE AND REWARDS — There was an increase in the subordinate officers and men punished from 7.91 to 9.58 per cent in the year under report. Money rewards were granted to 108 members of the force as against 81 last year. Special promotions were given in ten cases as against eight in the previous year. The number of private persons rewarded including village officers was 41.

93. CRIME — The number of offences reported shows an increase all round. Considering the unfavourable seasonal conditions, however, and the marked rise in prices of almost all commodities, the increase in the volume of crime is easily understood. Further, a large number of the offences reported include offences under the Price Control Act, the Defence of Baroda Act and similar measures.

The total number of cognisable offences increased from 2,944 to 3,283 in the year under report. The percentage of detection to the total number of cognisable offences was 71.71 as against 63.75 per cent in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 6,307 as against 6,007 in the previous year and the number of security cases decreased from 294 to 253 in the year under report.

The total number of cases for disposal with the police, including 867 that were pending from the previous year, was 4,154. Of these, 2,139 were brought before the courts, 501 were placed on the dormant file, 7 were compounded, 163 were undetected and 184 were found to be false.

The total number of cases for disposal with the magistrates, including 453 that were pending from the previous year, was 2,592 as against 2,591 in the previous year. Of these, 562 were compounded or withdrawn, 986 ended in conviction, 538 in acquittal and 506 were pending with the magistrates at the end of the year under report.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 64.70 as against 66.62 per cent in the previous year.

The following table shows the increase or decrease, district by district, under three main classes of cognisable offences :—

District			1940-41	1941-42	Increase or decrease
OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON					
Baroda City	...	...	74	57	—17
Baroda	...	...	188	224	+36
Mehsana	...	...	276	326	+50
Navsari	...	...	82	82	...
Amreli	...	...	80	80	...
Total	...	...	700	769	+69
The percentage of offences of this class to the total number of crimes was 23·42 as against 23·77 in the preceding year.					
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Baroda City	...	...	226	239	+ 13
Baroda	...	...	499	560	+ 61
Mehsana	...	...	784	727	— 57
Navsari	...	...	139	295	+156
Amreli	...	...	150	137	— 13
Total	...	...	1,798	1,958	+160
The percentage of offences of this class to the total number of crimes was 59·64 as against 61 per cent in the preceding year.					
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES					
Baroda City	...	...	49	91	+ 42
Baroda	...	...	145	200	+ 55
Mehsana	...	...	151	135	— 16
Navsari	...	...	33	47	+ 14
Amreli	...	...	68	83	+ 15
Total	...	...	446	556	+110
The percentage of offences of this class to the total number of crimes was 16·93 as against 15 per cent in the preceding year.					

94. GRAVE CRIMES — The number of cases of grave crimes reported increased from 1,459 to 1,555. There was an increase in the number of murders by 25, in dacoities by 13, in burglaries by 21 and in thefts by 40. There was a decrease in the number of cattle thefts by one and in riot by two.

The following table shows the result of cases of grave crimes dealt with by the courts:—

Kinds of offences	Number of cases	Number actually tried	Number ended in conviction	Percentage of conviction	
				1941-42	1940-41
Murder and culpable homicide.	118	59	36	61·02	66·66
Dacoity ...	27	13	9	69·23	58·82
Robbery ...	58	29	15	51·72	60·00
Burglary ...	544	192	127	66·14	76·79
Thefts ...	785	432	280	38·25	62·80

95. **PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED** — The number of cases of stolen property reported was 1,235 as against 1,446 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the cases reported was 48·90 as against 45·22 per cent in the previous year.

Miscellaneous

96. **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT** — The department continued to work satisfactorily. Amongst many important cases entrusted to the department, mention should be made of the Visnagar Bank case.

97. **FINGER PRINT BUREAU** — The bureau continued its usual activities and co-operation with similar bureaus outside the State was well maintained. It had 27,953 slips on record. The number of slips sent for search was 2,570 of which 2,485 related to cases in the State, and 182 were traced. Expert finger print evidence was given in six cases.

98. **THE POLICE PEDHI** — The Police pedhi had 956 loan accounts in the beginning of the year. During the year 1,016 fresh accounts were opened and 998 were closed as the loans were repaid. Thus, there remained 974 accounts on the register at the end of the year.

99. **CIVIC GUARDS** — The response to the call for volunteers has been encouraging. At the end of the year there were 2,150 civic guards as against 791 in the preceding year. They are trained in parade, drill, first aid and A. R. P. measures.

Air raid precautionary measures are receiving special attention from the Government.

100. **REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT** — The Registration of Foreigners Act has been applied to the State with suitable modifications. 44 foreigners were registered during the year.

101. **CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT** — To secure a better administration of the Criminal Tribes Act, the system known as the 'abeyance system' is in force. Under it, orders to report are held in abeyance as long as the conduct of the particular member of the criminal tribe continues to be satisfactory. The idea underlying the system is to free the members of the criminal tribes from undue restrictions, while retaining supervision over them, thus giving opportunities to those who are ready and willing to lead honest lives. Side by side with this, measures like the opening of rural reconstruction centres, sinking wells to extend cultivation, and opening schools have been undertaken to ensure permanent effects.

Extradition

102. **EXTRADITION DEMANDS** — The Baroda Government made extradition demands in 135 cases as against 136 in the previous year, and received similar demands from the British districts and Indian States in 150 cases as against 183 in the previous year. During the year, 275 persons involved in 124 cases were surrendered to Baroda, while the State surrendered 270 persons, 129 in 79 cases to British India, and 141 in 83 cases to Indian States.

Of the 368 persons tried, 34 persons in 18 cases were discharged, 84 persons in 37 cases acquitted, 142 persons in 65 cases convicted, and 9 persons in 3 cases dealt with otherwise. At the end of the year, 99 persons in 43 cases were awaiting trial.

Prisons

103. **NUMBER OF PRISONERS** — The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year under report :—

Year	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total		Number of prisoners discharged		Number of prisoners at the end of the year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1940-41 ...	1,369	36	5,520	271	6,889	307	5,639	262	1,250	45
1941-42 ...	1,250	45	5,326	194	6,576	239	5,210	207	1,366	32

There was a decrease of 271 in the number of admissions in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Of the 5,520 prisoners admitted during the year, 2,385 were convicts, 2,861 under-trials, 257 civil prisoners and 17 lunatics. The daily average number of prisoners in jails and lock-ups was 1,315 as against 1,283 in the previous year. Of the total number of convicts

admitted during the year, 13 per cent were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month and 10·5 per cent were sentenced to terms exceeding one month but below three months.

104. **HABITUALS** — Out of convicts admitted during the year, 36 or 2·1 per cent were habituals. Their conduct was, on the whole, satisfactory. No corporal punishment was awarded.

105. **ESCAPES** — Two prisoners from the Central Jail and one from Sidhpur lock-up escaped and both of them were traced. Four persons escaped from Kamrej lock-up, one of whom was apprehended and the other three were not traced by the end of the year under report.

106. **CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF PRISONERS** — The system of releasing prisoners on probation continued during the year and 11 prisoners were released.

107. **HEALTH, DISCIPLINE AND EDUCATION** — The health of the prisoners was good. The daily average of prisoners who were ill decreased from 52 to 40 the total number of deaths increased from 14 to 19 and the death ratio per thousand on average strength of prisoners increased from 10·9 to 14·4. Of the prisoners released during the year, 48·9 per cent had gained weight.

Discipline in the jails was well maintained. The number of jail offences was 62 as against 63 in the preceding year, and the ratio of punishments to average strength decreased from 4·9 to 4·7.

There were 81 prisoners in the Central Jail School as against 60 in the previous year. Of these, 57 were newly admitted. Besides instruction in reading and writing, prisoners are taught useful occupations. Provision for religious instruction is also made.

108. **EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS** — Prisoners are employed as warders and menials in the jails. The majority are employed in the jail factory where they are taught cane work, tailoring, dyeing, carpet making, hand-loom weaving, power-loom weaving, market gardening etc. 62 convicts were employed as warders, 298 as menials in jails, 348 in jail factories, and 228 on other remunerative work.

109. **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE** — The total expenditure during the year, excluding that of police guards for lock-ups, amounted to Rs. 1·61 lakhs as against Rs. 1·46 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to rise in prices of food stuffs, increase in the daily average number of prisoners, and expenditure on jail buildings. The total net income from all jails and lock-ups during the year was Rs. 26,672 as against Rs. 17,730 in the preceding year. The net cost to Government, thus, was Rs. 1·34 lakhs as against Rs. 1·28 lakhs in the previous year. The average cost per prisoner per year was Rs. 102-15-5 as against Rs. 99-15-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII

THE ARMY

110. REGULAR TROOPS — The following table shows the strength of the State regular troops before and after re-organisation:—

Description of the force	Fixed strength prior to re-organisation			Fixed strength after re-organisation			Actual strength		
	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total	Effectives	Non-effectives	Total
ARTILLERY									
L. F. Battery ...	93	67	160	Amalgamated with Baroda Detachment as an Ordnance Platoon.					
Total ...	93	67	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAVALRY									
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	148	32	180	139	32	171
Baroda Lancers ...	455	24	479	526	47	573	506	27	533
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	Amalgamated with the rest.					
The Guards ...	135	10	145	145	20	165	141	20	161
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	819	99	918	786	79	865
INFANTRY									
1st Infantry ...	698	29	727	694	57	751	570	53	623
2nd Infantry ...	698	49	747	814	86	900	782	51	833
3rd Infantry ...	698	29	727	843	60	903*	841	56	897
4th Infantry ...	516	27	543	Amalgamated with the rest prior to re-organisation.					
Okha Battalion ...	461	14	475	Amalgamated with the 3rd Infantry.					
Training Company.†	...	...	...	689	30	719	508	27	535
Total ...	3,071	148	3,219	3,040	233	3,273	2,701	187	2,888
Band ...	111	6	117	61	7	68	61	7	68
Chief of the Military Staff & staff officers.	6	2	8	4	...	4	4	...	4
Grand Total ...	4,781	305	5,086	3,924	339	4,263	3,552	273	3,825

* Including an Ordnance Platoon of 41 men, and Okha Detachment.

† Newly organised as Training Double Company.

111. RE-ORGANISATION — Plans for re-organising the army are progressing satisfactorily.

The Light field battery has been amalgamated with the Baroda detachment as an ordnance platoon. The Training Company has been converted into a Double Company with a strength of 689 men. The recurring expenditure on this company amounts to Rs. 2.28 lakhs a year.

The Okha battalion was amalgamated with the 3rd Infantry battalion with the strength of 843 men costing Rs. 3.09 lakhs per year. Of these, 223 men were maintained at Dhari, 212 at Okha and 408 at Baroda.

The 2nd Baroda Infantry has been re-organised on the scale of war establishment.

112. TRAINING — Candidates were sent for training at various Army schools like Small arms school, Chemical warfare school, Army school of physical training, Army signal school and Army school of education.

113. HEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS — The average height in the army was 5'-5", in the cavalry 5'-6" and in the infantry 5'-5". The average chest measurement in the army was 33-35", in the infantry 32-34" and in the cavalry 34-36". The following measurement has been fixed as a war measure for the enlistment of recruits—height 5'-1", chest 32" and age 29-35.

114. IRREGULAR FORCE — The following table shows the total fixed strength of the irregular force during the year:—

Horse

Shilledar	Shibandi	Paga Nihaya	Khalsa	Total
908	383	182	577	2,050

Foot

Shibandi	Khalsa	Total
1,139	667	1,806

115. EXPENDITURE — A fixed grant of Rs. 20 lakhs per year has been allotted to this department for the maintenance charges and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for pensions and gratuities.

The total cost of the army for the year was Rs. 19.38 lakhs as against Rs. 18.28 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in expenditure on the regular force of the State. The expenditure on account of the irregular force was nearly the same as in the previous year — Rs. 0.46 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 2.21 lakhs were spent on pensions and gratuities. The amounts saved from both the grants have been carried to the reserve funds.

The increase in the expenditure on the regular force is shown in the following table:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Force	Year	
	1940-41	1941-42
Artillery	0.47	0.15
Cavalry	6.57	6.24
Infantry	9.11	10.79
Band	0.38	0.39
Chief of the Military Staff and his establishment,	0.65	0.71
Medical establishment	0.19	0.27
Veterinary establishment	0.12	0.13
Total	17.49	18.68

The annual average cost of an effective in the cavalry was Rs. 794, in the infantry Rs. 405 and in the band Rs. 632. The average cost of an effective in the force as a whole was Rs. 525 or about Rs. 44 per month.

116. DISCIPLINE — The discipline and efficiency of the troops were maintained and their training improved.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

117. **ESTIMATES**—The budget estimates for the year provided for a revenue of Rs. 255·03 lakhs, and an expenditure of Rs. 249·60 lakhs and anticipated a surplus of Rs. 5·43 lakhs. The year, however, proved better than expected. The actual revenue receipts were Rs. 280·02 lakhs, exceeding thus the anticipated receipts by Rs. 24·99 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 250·74 lakhs, exceeding thus the estimates of expenditure by Rs. 1·14 lakhs. The year, therefore, closed with a surplus of Rs. 29·28 lakhs.

118. **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**—The actual receipts and disbursements of the year under report are compared in the following statements with those of the previous year. In regard to commercial departments, Railways, Electricity, Ports and the Press, only the net revenue is shown:—

RECEIPTS

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

(Actuals)

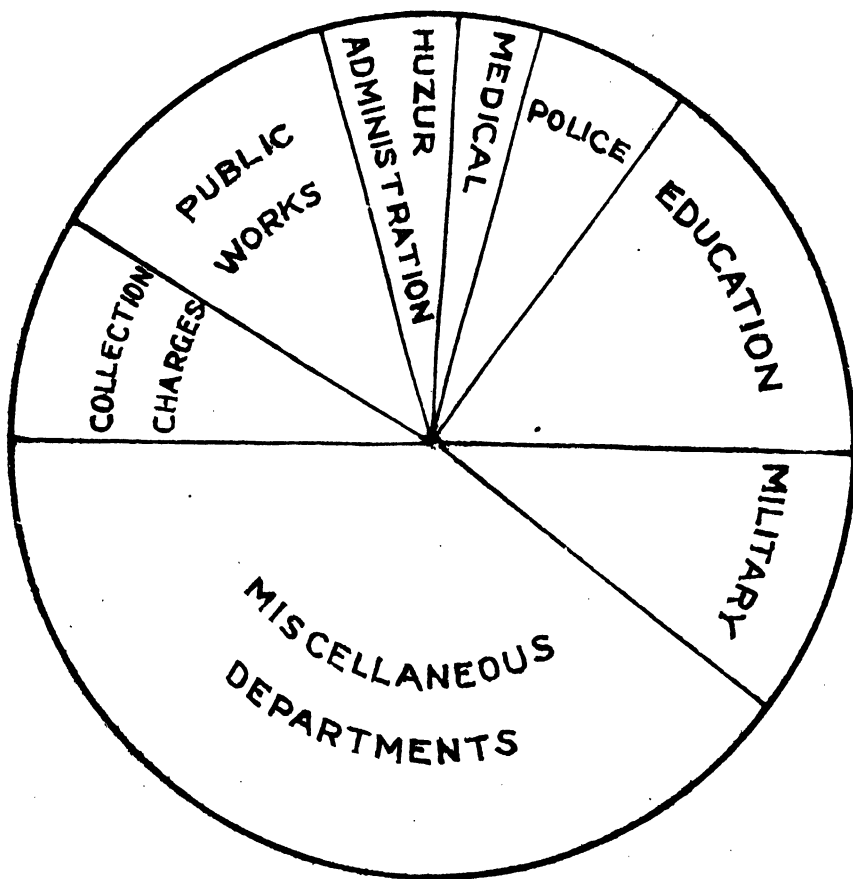
Sr. No.	Head		1940-41	1941-42	Increase or decrease
1	Land Revenue	...	95·07	95·07	...
2	Taxes	...	11·60	12·41	+ 0·81
3	Forest	...	4·64	6·08	+ 1·44
4	Excise	...	27·85	31·05	+ 3·20
5	Opium	...	2·49	2·54	+ 0·05
6	Customs	...	27·79	27·46	— 0·33
7	Salt	...	0·02	11·40	+11·38
8	Stamps	...	10·62	14·60	+ 3·98
9	Registration	...	2·19	2·99	+ 0·80

Sr. No.	Head	1940-41	1941-42	Increase or decrease
10	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	...	0'90	+ 0'90
11	Tribute ...	6'06	5'84	— 0'22
12	"B" Class municipalities ...	0'18	0'19	+ 0'01
13	Village Panchayats ...	1'62	1'70	+ 0'08
14	Interest ...	19'72	21'71	+ 1'99
15	Railways ...	21'92	22'00	+ 0'08
16	Electricity ...	3'34	3'84	+ 0'50
17	Irrigation ...	0'06	0'10	+ 0'04
18	Port ...	0'37	2'80	+ 2'43
19	Press ...	0'25	0'80	+ 0'55
20	Dairy ...	0'10	0'11	+ 0'01
21	Central Administration ...	0'08	0'35	+ 0'27
22	Judicial ...	0'96	1'07	+ 0'11
23	Police ...	3'52	0'40	— 3'12
24	Jail ...	0'18	0'27	+ 0'09
25	Army ...	0'07	0'05	— 0'02
26	Sanitation ...	0'41	0'45	+ 0'04
27	Medical ...	0'89	1'29	+ 0'40
28	Education ...	4'88	4'99	+ 0'11
29	Agriculture ...	0'95	1'07	+ 0'12
30	Commerce, Industries, Co-operation, Statistics, etc.	0'65	0'78	+ 0'13
31	Public Works ...	1'92	2'99	+ 1'07
32	Miscellaneous ...	1'98	2'70	+ 0'72
33	Profits received from conversion of Government Securities.	0 07	0'02	— 0'05
	Total ...	252'45	280'02	+31'31 — 3'74

DISBURSEMENTS
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)
 (Actuals)

Sr. No.	Head	1940-41	1941-42	Increase or decrease
1	Land Revenue ...	21'15	21'52	+ 0'37
2	Taxes ...	0'31	0'39	+ 0'08
3	Forests ...	1'25	1'35	+ 0'10
4	Excise ...	1'99	2'00	+ 0'01
5	Opium ...	0'10	0'16	+ 0'06
6	Customs ...	0'56	0'55	- 0'01
7	Salt ...	...	...	...
8	Stamps ...	0'25	0'58	+ 0'33
9	Registration ...	0'71	0'71	...
10	"B" Class municipalities ...	0'17	0'19	+ 0'02
11	Village Panchayats ...	1'57	1'63	+ 0'06
12	Interest ...	4'59	7'37	+ 2'78
13	Irrigation ...	0'07	0'06	- 0'01
14	Dairy ...	0'33	0'33	...
15	Civil list including Shri Yuvraj's budget.	22'96	22'93	- 0'03
16	Central Administration ...	13'45	12'87	- 0'58
17	Probationers' pay ...	0'68	0'60	- 0'08
18	Judicial ...	5'27	5'19	- 0'08
19	Police ...	15'16	15'03	- 0'13
20	Payment in lieu of contingent ...	3'75	3'75	...
21	Jail ...	1'00	1'11	+ 0'11
22	Army ...	22'50	22'50	...
23	Sanitation ...	1'11	1'16	+ 0'05
24	Medical ...	7'98	8'67	+ 0'69
25	Education ...	38'82	38'54	- 0'28

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION
OF
EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS HEADS.**



Sr. No.	Head	1940-41	1941-42	Increase or decrease
26	Agriculture ...	6'42	6'59	+ 0'17
27	Commerce and Industries ...	2'96	2'19	— 0'77
28	Statistics ...	0'18	0'19	+ 0'01
29	Fisheries ...	0'15	0'15	...
30	Co-operation ...	0'79	0'68	— 0'11
31	Public Works ...	27'99	30'73	+ 2'74
32	Miscellaneous ...	10'83	13'92	+ 3'09
33	Loss in conversion of Government Securities.	0'63	...	— 0'63
34	Ecclesiastical ...	1'93	1'93	...
35	Nemnook Assami ...	10'45	10'23	— 0'22
36	Pension ...	8'76	9'33	+ 0'57
37	Subsidy to Local Boards ...	3'20	4'58	+ 1'38
38	State ceremonials ...	0'06	0'14	+ 0'08
39	Famine relief ...	0'25	0'89	+ 0'64
40	Huzur Discretionary Grant ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	240'33	250'74	+ 13'34
				— 2'93

119. VARIATIONS IN RECEIPTS — The reasons for the more important variations in receipts as compared to the preceding year are given below:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sr. No.	Head	Variation	Reasons
1	Taxes ...	+ 0'81	Due to increase in the number of assesseees.
2	Forests ...	+ 1'44	Larger receipts from timber.
3	Excise ...	+ 3'20	Higher receipts from license fees of liquor shops.

Sr. No.	Head	Variation ₹	Reasons
4	Salt	+11'38	The State's share for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 was received during the year from the Government of India.
5	Stamps	+ 3'98	Mainly due to larger receipts from documentary and court-fee stamps.
6	Registration ...	+ 0'80	Larger receipts under registration fees.
7	Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Act.	+ 0'90	This is a new head provided for this revenue this year.
8	Interest	+ 1'99	Due to new investments.
9	Port	+ 2'43	Increased receipts under port dues.
10	Police	- 3'12	Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Act were credited last year to this head. From this year onwards a special head has been provided.
11	P. W. Department ...	+ 1'07	Greater receipts under house rent, irrigation and recoveries.
12	Miscellaneous ...	+ 0'72	Due to adjustment of the capital of the Police pedhi and unclaimed deposits.

120. VARIATIONS IN EXPENDITURE — The ordinary expenditure exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 10.41 lakhs. The main variations are explained in the following table :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sr. No.	Head	Variation	Reasons
1	Interest	+ 2'78	Due to past adjustments of interest on electric funds.
2	Central Administration	- 0'58	Due to small decreases in various offices.
3	Medical	+ 0'69	Mainly due to the cost of the equipment for the T. B. Hospital.
4	Commerce & Industries	- 0'77	Due to abolition of the post of Trade Commissioner in London.

Sr. No.	Head	Variation	Reasons
5	Public Works	+ 2'74	Due to capital expenditure wrongly charged to Revenue head.
6	Miscellaneous	+ 3'09	Due to adjustment of capital expenditure on Port and increased war expenditure.
7	Loss in conversion of Securities	— 0'63	Absence of such transactions this year.
8	Pension	+ 0'57	Increase in the number of pensioners.
9	Subsidy to Local Boards	+ 1'38	Due to past adjustments of Visnagar drainage
10	Famine Relief	+ 0'64	Due to dearness allowance.

121. **TRIBUTE** — The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of tribute :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Name of Agency	Total demand			Collections	Arrears
	Past arrears	Demand for the current year	Total		
Gujarat ...	0'28	1'31	1'59	0'95	0'64
Western India States ...	4'75	4'31	9'06	4'42	4'64
Rajputana ...	0'38	0'41	0'79	0'40	0'39
Miyagam ...	...	0'07	0'07	0'07	...
Total ...	5'41	6'10	11'51	5'84	5'67

122. **LAND REVENUE EQUALISATION FUND** — Land revenue forms a main source of income to the State and seasonal vicissitudes have their repercussions on the State income. To offset the effects of these on the budget estimates, a Land Revenue equalisation fund was created in 1939-40 by a transfer of Rs. 50 lakhs from past balances. A sum of Rs. 5·81 lakhs had to be withdrawn from this fund for making good the deficit in land revenue of 1939-40. But in subsequent years the realisation was better and at the end of the year under report the balance was Rs. 63·27 lakhs.

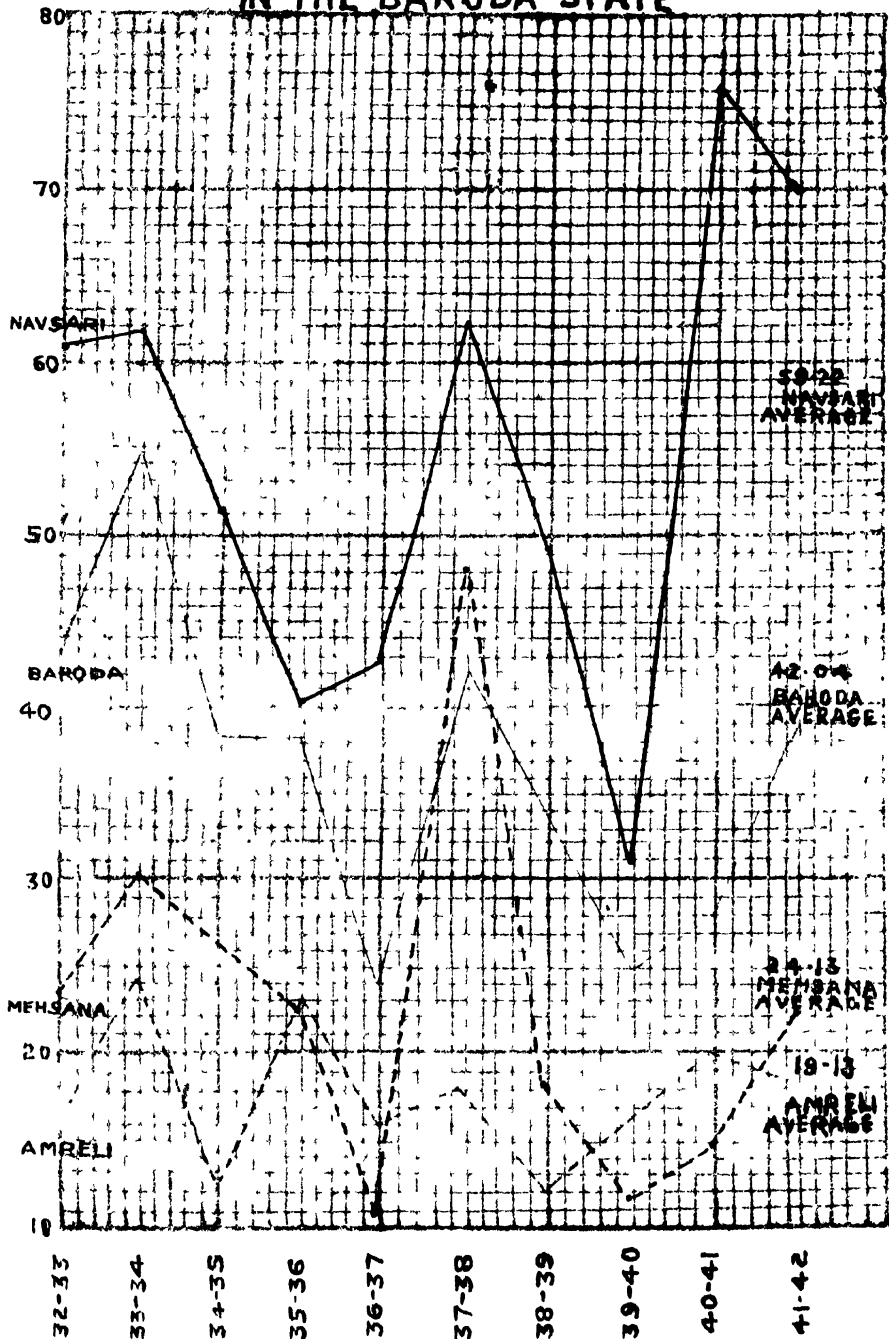
123. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES — The assets and liabilities at the end of the year as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

Particulars			1940-41	1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash balances:—			18,732,038	21,978,030
	1940-41 Rs.	1941-42 Rs.		
In current accounts with banks.	4,346,705	3,325,650		
In treasuries	923,807	1,023,113		
Fixed deposits	13,461,526	17,629,267		
	18,732,038	21,978,030		
Loans and Advances			10,440,677	8,570,482
Capital Accounts				
1. Investments (permanent capital works)			65,597,449	66,505,909
2. Securities			46,765,983	50,374,758
Total assets			141,536,147	147,429,179
Less liabilities			30,897,210	33,861,278
Net assets			110,638,937	113,567,901
Net increase			2,928,964	

The net assets of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11.35 crores. Of these, 5.56 crores represent capital invested in railways, Rs. 40 lakhs in electric works, Rs. 48 lakhs in Okha and other ports and Rs. 21 lakhs in other concerns. The liquid assets now amount to Rs. 5.04 crores. Of these, Rs. 350 lakhs are set apart for the Reserve fund and Rs. 63.27 lakhs for the Land Revenue equalisation fund. Interest earned on the Reserve fund is utilised for providing capital expenditure.

1932-33 TO 1941-42

GRAPH SHOWING VARIATION OF RAINFALL IN THE BARODA STATE



CHAPTER X

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND REVENUE

(i) General condition

124. SEASON — The monsoon set in slowly but was marked by unprecedently heavy rains in July, followed, except in Baroda and Mehsana, by drought. The figures of rainfall in the various districts while they show a variation from those of the previous year, do not reveal fully the sharp irregularity of the monsoon. The rains were not evenly spread over the whole season. The following table gives a comparative statement of the figures of rainfall in the different districts :—

District			Decennial average	1940-41	1941-42
Baroda	...	...	38'15	35'36	40'21
Mehsana	...	...	23'34	17'07	31'35
Navsari	...	...	56'26	72'78	52'51
Amreli	...	...	19'26	19'13	17'05
Okhamandal	...	...	15'63	9'3	9'72

The later part of the season was marked by a scarcity of rain in Navsari and Amreli districts which resulted in a partial failure of crops. Paddy suffered in Navsari district due to sweeping away of bunds by heavy rains. Juwar in Navsari suffered and was poor in Baroda and Mehsana districts also. Almost all crops except bajri suffered from drought conditions in Amreli. Cotton crop was fair in Navsari and Mehsana and good in Baroda. Garden crops like suren, tumeric, sugarcane etc. suffered in Navsari district due to heavy rains and submergence and special relief measures had to be undertaken by the Government. February showers in Mehsana had a bad effect on wheat and cumin by inducing rust and mildew.

125. CROPS AND PRICES — The following statement gives the extent and percentage of area in bighas, under the more important food and commercial crops and their estimated value :—

Crop			Area (000 omitted)	Percentage on the total	Estimated value of the crop in lakhs of rupees
COMMERCIAL CROPS					
Cotton	...	...	15,00	23·6	224·46
Castors	...	...	1,24	1·9	3·13
Tobacco	...	...	1,00	1·6	20·26
Sugarcane	...	...	70	1·1	7·92
Sesamum	...	...	77	1·2	6·10
Rapeseed	...	...	16	0·3	0·31
Grass	...	...	5,90	9·3	64·82
			24,77	39·0	327·00
FOOD CROPS					
Bajri	...	...	12,20	19·2	101·43
Juwar	...	...	12,60	19·8	76·93
Paddy	...	...	2,51	3·9	23·35
Tuver	...	...	1,87	2·9	16·94
Fruits and vegetables	...	...	54	0·8	11·39
Wheat	...	...	1,20	1·9	36·37
Kodra	...	...	1,49	2·3	11·31
Pulses	...	...	71	1·1	1·28
			33,12	51·9	279·00
Other crops	...	...	5,77	9·1	33·74
			63,66	100·0	639·74

The average value of the produce per *khatedar* from food crops was Rs. 89 and from commercial crops Rs. 119 making a total of Rs. 208 a year, against Rs. 196 a year in the preceding year.

AREA UNDER CROPS

TOTAL 68,66,000 BIGHAS

FOOD CROPS
52%

COMMERCIAL
CROPS
39%

OTHERS
9%

Food Crops

TOTAL 38,89,000 BIGHAS

PADDY
7%

JUWAR
31%

BAJRI
31%

TUVER
5%

KODR
5%

NON-EDIBLE
OIL SEEDS 2%
FRUIT ETC. 2%

OTHERS
14%

COMMERCIAL CROPS

TOTAL 24,77,000 BIGHAS

COTTON
61%

LEGUMINAE

CEREALIA

STRAW

WHEAT

GRASS
23%

OTHERS
4%

The effect of the monsoon conditions on crops is seen in the following table which shows the estimated yield of staple crops in annas, sixteen annas being taken as the standard :—

District	Rice		Bajri		Juwar		Cotton	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
Baroda ...	8	4	10	8	10	10	10	12
Mehsana ...	3	3	11	12	5	9	3	9
Navsari ...	9	2	8	3	8	7	11	8
Amreli ...	7	9	10	10	9	5	9	7
Okhamandal ...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	1

It will be seen that the Navsari district was the most to suffer from the abnormal monsoon conditions.

Prices of agricultural products increased markedly during the year, due mainly to war and difficulties of transport. The movement of prices is seen in the following table :—

(The figures denote the number of seers per rupee)

(SEER = 40 TOLAS)

District	Rice		Bajri		Juwar		Pulse		Wheat	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
Baroda ...	12	9	20	15	23	16	12	10	16	12
Mehsana ...	14	9	27	18	27	19	13	7	18	12
Navsari ...	12	7	16	8	20	9	18	5	15	4
Amreli ...	13	10	26	22	28	27	15	14	16	14
Okhamandal ...	8	8	23	18	27	23	13	11	13	13

The prices of all foodgrains show a marked increase.

(ii) Land Administration

126. OCCUPIED AREA — The total occupied area during the year was 66,87,269 bighas, about 200 bighas less than in the previous year. A steady attempt is being made to bring unoccupied arable lands under cultivation.

About five percent of the cultivable area is unoccupied, the greater part of which is in the Mehsana district. There are 35,000 bighas in the Vijapur taluka, 23,000 in Patan and 21,000 in Chanasma. The lands in Vijapur are along the river Sabarmati and have suffered from soil erosion; those in Patan and Chanasma are alkaline. The following statement shows the distribution of cultivable occupied and unoccupied lands in the different districts :—

District			Cultivable area in bighas (000 omitted)	Occupied area in bighas (000 omitted)	Unoccupied area in bighas (000 omitted)
Baroda	...	...	17,68	17,51	17
Mehsana	...	...	29,20	27,38	1,82
Navsari	...	...	11,54	11,42	12
Amreli	...	...	9,65	8,90	75
Okhamandal	...	...	2,41	1,66	75
Total	...	...	70,48	66,87	3,61

127. TRANSFER OF LAND — There is a marked increase in the land transferred during the year as compared to the previous year, owing chiefly to the high prices of land and the abnormal conditions created by the war. The following table gives the figures of land transfers :—

Transferred on account of			1940-41		1941-42	
			Persons	Area in bighas	Persons	Area in bighas
Inheritance	...	...	9,420	1,53,354	11,124	1,65,843
Partition	...	...	293	4,023	216	3,559
Gifts and exchange	...	...	317	2,629	420	4,259
Sale	...	...	11,098	85,118	12,254	1,13,208
Other causes	...	...	1,355	13,814	1,562	16,394
Total	...	...	22,483	2,58,938	25,576	3,03,263

During the previous three years, on an average 22,585 bighas of land have passed from agriculturists to non-agriculturists, and 10,165 bighas from non-agriculturists to agriculturists, leaving a balance in favour of non-agriculturists of 12,420 bighas per year. During the year under report, however, there has been an improvement, the unfavourable balance being 8,691 bighas. The following table gives details of these transfers :—

Nature of transfer	1940-41		1941-42	
	Persons	Area in bighas	Persons	Area in bighas
From agriculturists to agriculturists.	7,561	59,898	9,212	81,545
From agriculturists to non-agriculturists.	2,346	17,235	2,403	21,561
From non-agriculturists to agriculturists.	1,214	9,597	1,336	12,870
From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists.	1,649	14,831	1,285	17,885
	12,770	1,01,561	14,236	1,33,861

128. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT — No new taluka was taken up during the year for revision or re-revision settlement. The period of existing settlements in six talukas of the Navsari district, five in Amreli, four in Baroda and one in Mehsana was extended for five years.

Survey work of the Cantonment Sadar Bazar area retroceded to His Highness' Government was undertaken.

Final Jamabandi of Ambod in Vijapur taluka was sanctioned.

The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 0.71 lakhs as against Rs. 0.64 lakhs in the previous year.

129. BARKHALI — The Barkhali department deals with the disposal of the claims relating to inami villages, cash allowances, vatans, and barkhali lands.

During the year the ankada of four villages was reduced in proportion to the general reduction in assessment granted by the Government.

No mulgiras land was purchased during the year to satisfy the claims of the creditors of Girasias.

130. GIRAS — The Giras Adhikari disposed of 54 cases of succession and 26 miscellaneous claims. There were 418 appeal cases

pending before the Adhikari at the end of 1940-41. 19 appeals, one revision application and two review applications were received during the year. By the end of the year, 436 appeal cases, one revision and two review applications were disposed of, leaving only one appeal case pending.

One appeal preferred to the Resident was withdrawn.

131. ESTATES UNDER ATTACHMENT — The number of estates under attachment was 355 as against 379 in the previous year. Of these, 74 were attached under the Guardians and Wards Act, 7 to secure Government loans, 28 for arrears of revenue, 13 on account of disputes among holders, 145 owing to mismanagement of temples, 7 pending mutations of names, 8 to protect Government shares and 73 for other reasons.

Of the estates under attachment, 38 were under attachment for less than a year, 101 for one to four years, 111 for more than five years, 53 for more than ten years and 52 for more than fifteen years.

The total demand of these estates was Rs. 9.92 lakhs including Rs. 3.76 lakhs of arrears. The total collection was Rs. 6.18 lakhs as against Rs. 5.14 lakhs in the previous year. The arrears at the end of the year was Rs. 2.74 lakhs as against Rs. 3.74 lakhs in the previous year.

132. COMPENSATION — Revenue naib subas dispose of cases of lands to be acquired for public purposes. During the year 1,409 cases were disposed of as against 889 in the previous year. The total area of land acquired was 5,650 bighas of sim land and 1,85,409 sq. feet of gamthan land. The amount of the award for the land was Rs. 2.97 lakhs. For property other than land, Rs. 76,226 were awarded.

Out of the 1,409 cases disposed of, awards were accepted in 1,379. In 30 cases the claimants contested the award in the civil courts.

(iii) Collection of Revenues

133. LAND REVENUE — Both the demand and realisation of land revenue showed an increase due, partly, to new lands having been brought under cultivation. The total demand was Rs. 96.39 lakhs as against Rs. 95.34 lakhs in the previous year. The realisation amounted to 96 per cent of the total demand and was Rs. 92.33 lakhs as against Rs. 90.84 lakhs in the preceding year. The improvement was common to all the districts except Navsari. The percentage figures of realisation for the different districts were 97.9 for Baroda, 95.6 for Mehsana, 99.6 for Navsari, 98.7 for Amreli and 56.0 for Okhamandal.

134. LOCAL CESS — The demand and realisation of local cess during the year amounted to Rs. 7.51 lakhs and Rs. 7.34 lakhs respectively as shown in the following table :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

District	1940-41			1941-42		
	Demand	Collection	Percentage	Demand	Collection	Percentage
Baroda ...	2'80	2'74	98'9	2'83	2'76	97'6
Mehsana ...	2'26	2'15	95'0	2'26	2'20	97'2
Navsari ...	1'64	1'63	99'7	1'74	1'73	99'2
Amreli ...	0'65	0'64	99'0	0'64	0'63	99'0
Okhamandal ...	0'05	0'02	37'3	0'05	0'02	47'7
Total ...	7'40	7'18	97'0	7'52	7'34	97'6

135. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE — The realisations from miscellaneous revenues amounted to Rs. 3.07 lakhs out of a demand of Rs. 3.20 lakhs, including the amount of compensation for salami lands and the amount of royalty received from the Cement Works at Okha.

136. ARREARS — Arrears of previous year to the extent of Rs. 12.01 lakhs were recovered or written off during the year, so that the balance of arrears fell from Rs. 37.43 lakhs to Rs. 25.49 lakhs. The following table gives the details :—

District	Total arrears at the beginning of 1941-42	Recovered or written off during 1941-42	Balance at the end of 1941-42
Baroda ...	4'99	2'75	2'27
Mehsana ...	28'41	8'33	20'12
Navsari ...	0'42	0'24	0'18
Amreli ..	2'65	0'19	2'46
Okhamandal ...	0'96	0'50	0'46
	37'43	12'01	25'49

137. COERCIVE MEASURES — The following statement shows the number of coercive measures of each kind taken during the year :—

			1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Notices	...	...	5,703	2,348	3,596	4,150
Fines	...	...	440	400	611	313
Attachments	...	...	3,150	3,577	4,846	4,595
Sales	...	...	773	334	465	612
Warrants of arrests	...	...	667	707	1,352	804

There was a decrease in the number of coercive processes as compared with the previous year.

138. REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS — The monsoon was characterised by a sharp irregularity with heavy rains in July and conditions of complete drought in the later part of the season. The Navsari, Amreli and Okhamandal districts suffered and measures of relief were sanctioned.

In the Baroda district, which had suffered less severely than the rest, remission of Rs. 3,277 of land revenue was granted.

In the Navsari district, full remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 11,213 was granted. Besides this, suspension of current revenue amounting to Rs. 1,92,758 and of past revenue amounting to Rs. 5,585 was granted to needy agriculturists. Repayments of tagavi loans amounting to Rs. 28,448 and past arrears of local cess and compulsory education fines amounting to Rs. 4,447 were suspended. The total relief work in the Navsari district amounted to Rs. 11,213 by way of remission and Rs. 2,31,238 by way of suspension.

In the Amreli district, suspension of current dues of Rs. 79,185 of land revenue was granted. Besides this, suspension of Rs. 1,07,098 of past arrears of land revenue and Rs. 1,16,963 of tagavi instalments was granted.

In the Okhamandal district, past arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs. 47,161 were written off. Remission of Rs. 9,185 of current dues of land revenue was granted. Besides this, suspension of past arrears amounting to Rs. 2,681 of land revenue, Rs. 1,39,892 of tagavi instalments and Rs. 2,409 of local cess was granted.

The total remissions thus amounted to Rs. 23,765, suspensions to Rs. 6.80 lakhs and Rs. 47,161 were written off.

Besides this, fines for cultivating Government lands without permission and water cess on water from Government and panchayat wells and tanks were foregone. The execution of decrees against khedut khatedars by civil and revenue courts, co-operative societies and debt conciliation boards was suspended till 31st December 1941.

139. **FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES** — The heavy rains in July in the Baroda, Navsari and Mehsana districts caused damage particularly in the Navsari district. Many huts and houses collapsed and sown seeds were washed away. The Government took prompt measures to meet the situation. Rupees one lakh were placed at the disposal of the Suba of the Navsari district for urgent relief. Of these, Rs. 15,795 were given as gratuitous relief, Rs. 45,609 as tagavi without interest and Rs. 6,850 as tagavi with interest. Besides this, Government sanctioned Rs. 18,000 for the relief for garden crops in the Navsari and Gandevi talukas. Of these, Rs. 14,480 were spent on seeds, manures etc.

In the Baroda and Mehsana districts where damage was not so severe, the total amount spent on gratuitous relief was Rs. 9,525 — Rs. 7,750 in the Baroda and Rs. 1,775 in the Mehsana district.

140. **SPECIAL RELIEF MEASURES IN NAVSARI AND OKHAMANDAL** — To relieve hardships to the poor due to abnormal rise in prices of foodstuffs, the Government opened relief works costing Rs. 1,74,550 in the talukas of the Navsari district. In Okhamandal a tasalmat of Rs. 1,30,000 was sanctioned for the purchase and supply of grass to the agriculturists. In all, 4,779 bales of grass weighing 10,00,055 lbs. and 11,669 maunds of fodder of bajri and juwar were sold. Except 5,805 lbs. of fodder sold on cash payment, every pound of grass was advanced as tagavi loan, the total cost amounting to Rs. 17,227. The fodder of bajri and juwar was advanced as tagavi loan at the rate of six to eight annas a maund.

141. **'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN** — As a result of this campaign, carried out in all the districts of the State by the revenue officers, a large area of land under cotton this year is expected to go under food crops next year. By way of further inducement, the Government have promised a remission of four annas in the rupee of the assessment for growing food crops in place of cotton crops.

142. **THE PRICE CONTROL ACT** — To protect the people against profiteering, the Price Control Act was enacted and published on the 7th September 1939. Under the Price Control Act, the Sar Suba is appointed Chief Controller of prices in the State. A Central Consultative Committee, consisting of representatives of consumers, traders and large agriculturists advises the Sar Suba in matters concerning the price control.

The policy of the Government is one of continuous adjustment in the movements of prices reached and maintained through continuous consultation with the interests involved, a policy based essentially on co-operation with the merchants for the maintenance of an equitable price level, protecting at the same time the interests of the consumers.

The following machinery is provided for fixing the maximum weekly prices of foodstuffs and other controlled commodities. In each mahal there is a local advisory committee consisting of two or three traders or merchants who advise the vahivatdar in fixing the maximum prices. Cost prices are ascertained from bhartiya or bills produced by the merchants. Prices are fixed and published every week, taking into account the fluctuations during the preceding week.

The district and taluka officers are advised to keep a constant watch on stocks of commodities in order that when depletion of food grains is feared stocks may be replenished. Fortnightly returns of stocks of grains with wholesale and retail dealers are prepared by each district and sent to the Government for information.

The Baroda Government have nominated a representative to the Regional Price and Supply Board and the Transport Advisory Board for the Western India Zone. On these boards uniform lines of policy are developed, common problems are discussed and the needs of the different members pressed and adjusted. Transport facilities are made available through the Transport Board. The Government obtained 23,000 bags of rice for the State through this board. The bulk quotas for the different units in the principal commodities are being fixed.

The Baroda Government have adopted the Food Grains (Futures and Options Prohibition) Order and the Food Grains Control Order of 1942 with suitable modifications. The first order prohibits the futures and options in food grains and the second order provides for the licensing of wholesale orders.

Under the Sugar Control Order, adopted by the State, the distribution of sugar is controlled and the wholesale dealers have been licensed.

The scheme of standard cloth is under consideration; its different varieties, specifications and requirements are under scrutiny. The Government is in consultation with the members of the Mill Owners' Association on this matter.

143. CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS — The organisation of the cheap grain shops has been one of the main items in the price control policy of the State.

There are in all 91 such shops in the State of which 44 are in the Baroda district, 18 in the Mehsana district, 14 in the Amreli and 5 in the Navsari district. These shops are organised either by local

officers or non-officials or by public institutions like municipal councils. The Government have sanctioned the following amounts to subsidise the cheap grain shops :— ●

District				Rs.
Baroda ...	...	...	...	12,500
Mehsana	...	...	...	12,500
Navsari ...	...	...	...	10,000
Amreli ...	...	...	...	10,000
Okhamandal	...	...	...	5,000
Total				50,000

Of these, Rs. 4,522 were spent in the Baroda district, Rs. 1,200 in Mehsana, Rs. 1,075 in Navsari and Rs. 5,000 in Amreli district. In the Baroda City itself there are 10 cheap grain shops. Recently six such shops have been opened by the Government for the benefit of Government servants (including peons) drawing a salary of Rs. 50 a month or below.

Income-tax

144. INCOME-TAX — In 1939 the revised Income-tax Act came into operation. Under it, the taxable minimum was raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2,000 and a graduated scale of tax was introduced.

The demand of income-tax during the year was Rs. 12·13 lakhs as against Rs. 10·08 lakhs in the preceding year. The demand of super-tax at a flat rate of one anna in the rupee on every rupee of income exceeding one lakh of rupees amounted to Rs. 82,790 as against Rs. 42,656 in the preceding year. Thus the total demand of income-tax and super-tax together during the year was Rs. 12·96 lakhs as against Rs. 10·51 lakhs in the preceding year. The balance of arrears at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1·72 lakhs. The total demand including the previous year's arrears was Rs. 14·68 lakhs of which Rs. 12·26 lakhs were realised during the year, leaving the balance of Rs. 2·42 lakhs at the end of the year.

The Baroda district pays the largest amount of income-tax Rs. 6·49 lakhs, the Mehsana district Rs. 2·90 lakhs, Navsari Rs. 1·94 lakhs, Amreli Rs. 0·18 lakhs and Okhamandal Rs. 0·75 lakhs.

The total number of assesseees was 8,391 including 174 companies and 48 registered firms.

Excise

145. SOURCES OF REVENUE — The principal sources of excise revenue are:—

- (i) manufacture and sale of country liquor, and
- (ii) sale of foreign liquor, spirits, spirituous preparations, toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

Licence fee, duty and tree tax are the main items of revenue from these sources.

146. SYSTEM — In the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts, contracts are given for five years for distilling country liquor and the right of sale is leased to individual shops for one year. In the Amreli district including Okhamandal, on the other hand, the monopoly of manufacture and retail sale for the whole district is farmed out.

147. LEASES — The country liquor shops in the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts were auctioned, as usual for one year, from 1st April 1942. 33 shops on the Mewasi border and 10 shops on the Panchamahar border in the Baroda district, and 33 shops in the Mehsana district on the Mahi Kantha Agency border were leased without auction. In 14 kasba shops in the Mehsana district, sale of liquor at fixed prices in sealed bottles was continued. The total number of shops was 880 as against 885 in the previous year.

148. CO-OPERATION WITH THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT — To co-operate with the Bombay Government in their scheme of prohibition and dry areas, the Government continued the following measures adopted in previous years:—

- (i) in the Baroda district rationing of ten shops within 3 miles of the Jambusar-Waghari dry area;
- (ii) in the Mehsana district rationing of twenty-eight shops, including the Kalol and Dehgam kasba shops. The rations of these shops were, however, increased by 30 per cent;
- (iii) in the Navsari district rationing of six shops situated on the Vansda-Andhatri border and of fifty-one shops on the borders of Bardoli, Valod, Broach, and Ankleshvar talukas, besides providing a shop-free belt.

There was no control of selling prices, except that shop keepers were not allowed to sell liquor below the fixed minimum made up of duty and cost price.

149. **EXCISE REVENUE** — The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 30.55 lakhs as against Rs. 27.56 lakhs in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 23.10 lakhs were from country liquor, Rs. 1.09 lakhs from foreign liquor, Rs. 5.42 lakhs from toddy, Rs. 0.46 lakhs from intoxicating and poisonous drugs and Rs. 0.48 lakhs from miscellaneous receipts. The Navsari district yielded Rs. 16.11 lakhs, the Baroda district Rs. 10.81 lakhs, the Mehsana district Rs. 8.26 lakhs, and Amreli and Okhamandal Rs. 0.37 lakhs. The increase is due to larger consumption and keen competition at the auctions of country liquor shops in the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts and to larger number of toddy trees tapped in the Navsari district.

150. **OFFENCES** — The number of offences decreased from 960 to 771. The decrease is attributed mainly to stricter supervision.

Opium

151. **SOURCES OF REVENUE** — The State has a monopoly for the manufacture of opium on the "Bengal System". The sale price of opium at the Government depots continued to be Rs. 37-8-0 per seer of forty tolas. Besides this, a licence fee is charged on a scale graduated according to the sales, increasing from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per seer.

The profit on opium issued to the licensed vendors and the licence fees form the main sources of opium revenue.

152. **POPPY CULTIVATION** — Poppy is cultivated in parts of the Mehsana district. Applications for permission to cultivate poppy were received from 24 villages and permits were granted for 409.65 bighas as against 400.5 bighas in the previous year. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 48.8 maunds as against 23.8 maunds in the preceding year. The increase was due to favourable season and to a small increase in the area cultivated. The cultivators are required to sell the whole of their produce to the Government. They are paid Rs. 5 per seer for the best quality of juice.

153. **CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE** — During the year 6,020 seers of opium were sent to the depots from the opium factory as in the preceding year.

The profit to the State from the sale of opium was Rs. 1.96 lakhs as against Rs. 1.95 lakhs in the preceding year. The total amount of sale price and licence fees was Rs. 2.43 lakhs and the cost of production Rs. 0.47 lakhs.

Customs and Port dues

154. **SOURCES AND REVENUE** — The following table shows the revenue obtained from

- (a) sea-customs and port dues in the Amreli and Okhamandal districts,

- (b) protective customs in the Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal districts,
- (c) the customs duties at Chandod, and
- (d) "Armar cess" in the Navsari district.

District			1940-41	1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	...	...	2,445	2,130
Mehsana	...	...	6,091	6,749
Navsari	...	...	4,984	5,344
Amreli	...	...	35,749	32,960
Okhamandal	...	...	29,24,903	30,20,948
Total			29,74,172	30,68,131

The increase in the total receipts of Rs. 0.94 lakhs is due to an increase in the customs revenue at Port Okha.

The Government of India have agreed to refund to the State the customs duty realised at the ports of Billimora and Navsari after deducting the cost of collection. In the year under report as in the previous four years, the cost of collection exceeded the amount of duty collected and consequently the State did not get any refund.

Protective duties continued to be levied in the Mehsana and Amreli districts. The income was Rs. 6,749 in the Mehsana district and Rs. 1,707 in Amreli and the expenditure on collection Rs. 30,128 and Rs. 16,195 respectively.

155. EXCISE ON MATCHES — The following table gives the demand, collection and arrears of the excise revenue on matches :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Arrears at the end of the preceding year	Demand	Total	Collection	Arrears
1940-41	1.29	5.67	6.96	6.34	0.62
1941-42	0.62	10.02	10.64	8.30	2.34

The Baroda Government received Rs. 1.75 lakhs as their share from the common pool of match excise duty for the year 1940-41. The allocation for the year 1941-42 had not been received from the Government of India by the end of the year.

156. **EXCISE ON SUGAR** — The Gandevi Sugar Works Company Ltd., Gandevi, is the only sugar factory in the State. It manufactured 26,831 cwts. of sugar.

The State levied an excise duty on sugar at the rate of Rs. 3 per cwt. during the year. The duty levied amounted to Rs. 80,493 as against Rs. 92,858 in the preceding year.

157. **PETROLEUM** — Under the Petroleum Act, 137 licences for the import, transport and storage of petroleum were issued during the year and Rs. 3,665 were realised as fees.

158. **SALT (COMMON)** — The salt arrangements for the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts continued unchanged. In the Kodinar taluka, a new contract to collect salt has been given for a period of three years for Rs. 1,732 to be paid annually. Out of 25,434 maunds of salt (including the balance of 3,817 maunds of the previous year) collected during the year from the natural deposits, 21,211 maunds were consumed during the year, leaving a balance of 4,223 maunds at the end of the year.

The Baroda Government have received from the Government of India Rs. 5.68 lakhs for 1940-41 on account of duty on salt consumed in the Gujerat possessions of the State.

159. **SALT (DENATURED)** — Denatured salt was supplied for agricultural purposes in the Baroda and Navsari districts. Three permits were issued to import 470 Bengal maunds of salt.

Stamps

160. **STAMPS** — The following table shows the revenue derived from the sale of stamps in lakhs of rupees :—

Sources of revenue			1940-41	1941-42
Court fee stamps	...	...	5.15	5.46
Revenue stamps	...	...	6.48	9.86
Special levies	...	...	0.04	0.03
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	0.14	0.12
			11.81	15.47
Less sum refunded	...	...	1.19	0.87
Total	...	...	10.62	14.60

The total income from the sale of stamps shows an increase of Rs. 3.98 lakhs. The increase is due to greater number of suits filed

in civil courts and increased number of documents registered during the year. The expenditure on stamps was Rs. 58,362 as against Rs. 24,963 in the preceding year, the increase being due to printing greater number of stamps during the year.

Development Activities

161. TAGAVI — During the year Rs. 1.73 lakhs were advanced as tagavi loans as against Rs. 3.16 lakhs in the previous year.

The tagavi was given mainly for the improvement of land. The following statement gives the details:—

District	Purpose of tagavi loans		
	Improvement of land	Maintenance including purchase of cattle, seeds, manure and building materials	Total
Baroda ...	6,500	15,045	21,545
Mehsana ...	30,150	8,263	38,413
Navsari ...	2,700	49,136	51,836
Amreli ...	20,710	7,579	28,289
Okhamandal ...	5,175	28,285	33,460
Total ...	65,235	1,08,308	1,73,543

Besides this, special tagavi of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 were sanctioned for the Navsari and Amreli districts respectively where damage occurred due to heavy rains. Of these, Rs. 19,600 and Rs. 58,930 were distributed among the needy khatedars of the Navsari and Amreli districts respectively. Rs. 1,050 were given to agriculturists as gratuitous relief for purchasing cattle and spinning wheels.

162. IRRIGATION FACILITIES — Besides tagavi, which is given mostly for developing irrigation facilities, special measures are taken to encourage agriculturists to sink wells. Those agriculturists who cannot obtain tagavi may have wells sunk in their land at Government expense if they agree to pay a water rate of Re. 1 per bigha for the lands protected by the wells. The cost of unsuccessful wells is borne by the Government. A khatedar may purchase the well on payment of the cost in ten instalments. This scheme has been applied to the villages of the Mehsana district where the need is the sorest. During the year, 25 wells and 4 bores were sunk in

Chanasma, Patan, Kadi, Kalol and Sidhapur talukas, of which 4 wells were not completed by the end of the year. Rs. 19,122 were spent during the year. They will irrigate 416 bighas of land.

163. SPECIAL MEASURES IN THE MEHSANA DISTRICT — In 1939 a committee was appointed to study rural problems in the talukas of Harij, Patan, Chanasma, Kadi and Kalol, which had been having a series of bad seasons. The committee was asked to study specially the possibility of change in agricultural practices, extension of well irrigation, development of cottage industries, and other measures of planned improvement. The committee's report was a comprehensive one recommending a ten year plan of improvements falling under (a) irrigation, (b) dry farming, (c) pasture and animal husbandry, (d) agricultural finance and (e) improvements in rural education. The Government passed orders generally approving the recommendations and setting apart every year Rs. 2 lakhs for the development.

The works started in the previous years were continued. Repairs to 12 tanks were completed and 9 were in progress. The dry farming station at Harij, stretching over 100 bighas of land, was cleared of all wild growth and levelled, and adequate drains and bunds were laid. Demonstrations in the use of improved implements were given. A new Thakarda settlement at Vanasana was started making a total of 8 Rabari colonies. About 2,000 maunds of improved seeds were sold consisting mainly of Wagad 8 cotton, paddy, wheat and ground nuts. About 400 maunds of fertilizers and 1,100 maunds of sulphur dust were distributed in the district in aid of the 'grow more food' campaign. 288 improved implements were sold during the year and locust control measures were demonstrated. Agricultural education centres at Jagudan, Deodarda and Harij continued to work satisfactorily. Plans for opening land mortgage banks and societies on the system of controlled credit in compact groups of villages to provide short term finance are under consideration.

164. RELIEF OF CONGESTION IN VILLAGES — Early in 1936, the attention of Government was engaged on the question of relieving congestion in villages. On a scheme developed by the Revenue department, the Government laid down principles for the extension of village sites.

Where the village-site area falls short of 30 bighas for a population of 700 or 43 bighas for 1,000, the gamthan should be held to be insufficient. In such villages, suitable areas for expansion should be selected, acquired and divided into convenient plots, with suitable building regulations. No site-rent should be charged for the first three years; half the rent should be charged for the next five years and full rent should be charged after eight years.

To further the ends of sanitation and relieve the lungs of congested towns, a plan was also ordered to be prepared to provide play grounds and open spaces for towns with a population of 7,000 and upwards, where such are not ordinarily provided. Under the scheme of village extensions, already twelve villages in Baroda and Mehsana districts, where congestion was acute, have had their village-sites extended according to reasonable standards. A plan has been developed to take up 5 to 10 such cases every year.

During the year under report, the work of extension of gamthan to remove congestion in the villages of Sankheda and Baroda talukas was taken up. 45 bighas of land are selected for the purpose. Further details will be found in the Chapter XII on Commemoration Funds.

165. **MARKETING** — At the agricultural market at Bodeli in the Sankheda taluka, 10,137 bhars of cotton were sold as against 36,278 in the previous year. The decrease is due to poor arrivals, cart loads from the Chhota-Udaipur State having stopped as the State started in their limits a regular market on the lines of the Bodeli market.

Due to the situation created by the war and the operation of the Price Control Act, the opening of an agricultural market at Amreli was postponed till the end of the war.

The principal objects of these regulated markets are:—

(i) to bring the cultivator into direct touch with the merchant and enable him to get as good a price as possible and for this purpose to disseminate market news;

(ii) to guarantee proper weights and prevent fraudulent methods of weighing by frequent inspections;

(iii) to minimise illegal practices of middlemen;

(iv) to prevent irregular deductions such as muthi and dharmadaya.

166. **COTTON TRANSPORT** — To prevent the entry of inferior cotton from the neighbouring areas into the State, the Cotton Transport Act has been applied to the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts. Six check stations were maintained in the Navsari district. No check stations were considered necessary in other districts.

CHAPTER XI

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE STATE

In this chapter an attempt is made to describe the effects of the war on the economic life of the State.

Agriculture

167. GENERAL — Farming can be classified as 'self-sufficing' and 'commercial.' The former predominates in India, though in the Baroda State commercialisation is of a fairly advanced type. About 52 per cent of the total cultivable area is under food crops and 39 per cent under commercial crops. The Baroda State is, in fact, one of the least self-sufficing areas of India as can be seen from the large tonnage of food grains imported even when monsoon conditions are normal. The war has had contrary effects on these two types of farming. We shall consider them separately.

168. COMMERCIAL CROPS IN WARTIME — The chief commercial crops in the State are cotton, tobacco, oil seeds and sugarcane.

Cotton — In the Navsari district the growing of 1027 A. L. F. has proved distinctly advantageous to agriculturists when compared with the position immediately before the war. The demand for staple cotton has increased by the premiums of Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 secured over Broach. This may be compared with Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 prior to war. The records of the marketing office illustrate the position:—

Year	Prices
1938	Rs. 190 to Rs. 210 per khandi.
1939	Rs. 185 to Rs. 200 per khandi.
1940	Rs. 290 to Rs. 310 per khandi.
1941	Rs. 330 to Rs. 340 per khandi.
1942	Rs. 295 to Rs. 340 per khandi.

In the Baroda district we grow for the most part a border line cotton, i. e. cotton below $\frac{1}{4}$ inch staple. The average price of Broach cotton is shown below:—

Year	Average price
1938	Rs. 150 per khandi.
1939	Rs. 150 "
1940	Rs. 260 "
1941	Rs. 235 "
1942	Rs. 190 "

The figure in 1942 is below the previous year's but it is certainly better than in 1938 or 1939. Against this, however, it must be remembered that the prices of a number of commodities which the agriculturist is compelled to purchase have risen. It is certain that if the area under Broach cotton is maintained at its present level, there will be a fall in the prices obtainable in 1943. This is partly the influence of the war and partly the result of a steady movement towards better staple for Indian consumption; this latter factor has been accelerated by the war. It is necessary, therefore, that cotton in the Baroda district should be reduced in favour of food grains. The district engages in a special type of farming practice under which paddy is sown as an interline crop with cotton. It is not good paddy, but rice of any kind in India is scarce and a greater recourse to this practice by the cotton farmer will certainly improve his net income. In this area, the Agricultural department has been concentrating for the last 3 or 4 years on the extension of two types viz. B. D. 8 and B. 9. The growers of the former of these have benefited to a marked degree, as the premium on this cotton has stood at Rs. 110 and more over Broach and the grower has received from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 more on each cartload of kapas. These growers have certainly not suffered from the war as prior to this premiums were from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 and as the lint yield per bigha was less, the margin of profit over ordinary Broach was at times questionable.

In the Mehsana district, 75 per cent of the area is usually under Wagad cotton and an increasing amount of this is under an improved strain - Wagad 8. This cotton fetches premium from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 per khandi on Broach. It is in active demand in the Ahmedabad mills and this demand is not likely to decline in view of the difficulty of importing cotton from a distance. The balance of the area of this district is under open boll cotton - degenerate Broach cotton - for which the market even in 1942 was sluggish. This class of cotton will have to give way to food grains and this movement is being actively encouraged. In Amreli, except for Kodinar, we are definitely in a short staple tract. In the present year the crop was not big and most of it was sold before the serious slump in short staple set in. There are, as in other areas, prospects of fair profits from bajri and juwar.

On the whole, except for mathio (Amreli) and lalio (Mehsana), the cotton grower of the State is in a better position now than before. Growers of 1027 A. L. F., B. D. 8, B. 9 and Wagad are in a relatively strong position, while in the case of those growing Broach the return is likely to be governed by the amount of reduction in the crop. All areas have effective alternatives in the form of grain and pulses and special inducements are being offered to agriculturists to make this turnover.

Tobacco — Country tobacco is the specialised money crop of Petlad-Bhadran area. This crop has been hit by the war. It is understood that stocks of the season's production lie unsold. The area is suited to bajri and in the cold season to wheat, onions and chillies and other market garden crops under irrigation, while wells are plentiful and the water supply effective. A switch over from tobacco is therefore necessary. The growers appreciate the position and the State is doing all it can to encourage this.

Oilseeds — Groundnut and castor : The prices secured by the cultivator per maund of these over the last six years, as recorded by the marketing office on enquiry, are as below :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Groundnut	1-6-0	1- 8-0	1-6-0	1-14-0	1-6-0	2-0-0
Castor	2-0-0	1-12-0	4-0-0	2- 4-0	2-8-0	3-0-0

These figures do not indicate any setback. The probability is that prices will continue to rise and that as the cost of production is not much affected, the net profit will be fully maintained.

The sugarcane crop, sugar and gul — The price of gul approximates to the prices ruling for sugar. The prices for this latter commodity averaged over the four districts of the State at Rs. 9-4-0 per Bengal maund in 1938. At present it averages Rs. 15-5-0, an increase of 65%. The price which the sugar factory at Gandevi could offer for cane in 1938 was barely 4 as. 9 pies per maund of cane. In 1942 it was able to pay 7 as. 3 pies. The advance in the average price of gul may not have been so high, as in 1938 it stood in a better position than sugar, but for all that it is in evidence. Had it not been for the floods of July 1941, the financial position of the Gandevi grower, with possibly 1½ lakh maunds of more cane to sell, would have been good. There is no prospect of a decline in sugar prices for years to come and sugarcane prices will be maintained at a good level, after allowing for increased cost of cultivation.

169. **FOOD CROPS IN WARTIME** — The shortage of these is well known. It is reflected in their prices, even if in part controlled. The following analysis is based on the figures of the wholesale prices which approximate fairly to the actual prices realised by the agriculturists. Taking the wholesale prices ruling in October-November

1939 as base (100), the index numbers of prices of the last three years are as under:—

(October–November 1939–40 =100)

Kind of food crop	Baroda District			Mehsana District			Navsari District			Amreli District		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
Juwar ...	100	107	113	89	89	159	94	94	134	97	64	87
Bajri ...	113	94	116	112	88	136	80	75	106	84	68	80
Rice ...	106	150	178	121	182	218	111	144	183	111	142	184
Wheat ...	97	119	172	111	136	172	111	111	194	113	110	141
Gram ...	89	95	124	114	94	128	126	105	121	127	112	122
Pulses ...	132	142	189	104	115	133	100	108	183	113	124	167

The highest rise recorded has been in rice which showed a rise of 78, 118, 83 and 84 points over the prices in 1939 in the Baroda, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli districts respectively. Wheat stands next in order with a corresponding rise of 72, 72, 94 and 41 points. The prices of juwar and bajri have also appreciated except in the Amreli district. Pulses show a high rise in the Baroda and Navsari districts, 89 and 83 points respectively, while gram records nearly the same average rise in all the four districts. These figures show the value of a change-over of the less wanted types of non-food crops to food crops. The differences between the trends of prices in the four districts are attributable mainly to the total quantity produced in each district, the requirements of consumption according to the local food habits, the proximity of external deficit areas and the facilities of transport.

A close survey has been made of the increase in the expenditure incurred by the agriculturist which operates as a set-off against increased prices received by him and the general result is to show a net relative advantage. The exception is in regard to short staple cotton and tobacco and inducements have been offered to growers of these to switch over to food crops. It is probable that oil shortage will affect tracts which depend on oil engines for irrigation. The possibility of controlling crude oil and lubricating oil so as to ensure a supply of these for growing food grains is being examined.

170. PRESENT POSITION REGARDING FOOD GRAINS IN THE STATE — The statement given below shows the food position in the State areas :—

Fundamental table showing the estimated yield, production and normal consumption for the current year (in Bengal maunds). 1941-42.

Baroda State (Population = 28,55,010)

Sr. No.	Kind of food crop	Acreage (41-42)	Average produce (last 5 years)	Estimated produce (less seeds) for 1942	Average import (on five years figures) (Road-rail, sea-borne)	Average export (on five years figures) (Road-rail, sea-borne)	Normal consumption = 4+6-7	Balance of trade (average) = 6-7	External supply required 8-5	Exportable surplus 5-8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Wheat	65,846	6,24,400	8,40,000	8,40,000	2,52,000	12,12,400	5,88,000	3,72,400	Nil
2	Rice	1,30,430	5,66,160	2,63,760	12,18,000	1,96,000	15,88,160	10,22,000	13,24,400	Nil
3	Bajri	5,94,126	29,90,400	37,32,400	6,11,750	1,03,086	34,99,064	5,08,664	Nil	2,33,336
4	Juwar	6,76,678	26,04,000	21,56,000	4,99,850	64,354	30,39,496	4,35,496	8,83,496	Nil
5	Gram and pulses.	2,58,687	9,71,600	12,20,800	5,88,840	1,38,600	14,21,840	4,50,240	2,01,040	Nil
	Total food grains.	17,25,767	77,56,560	82,12,960	37,58,440	7,54,040	1,07,60,960	30,04,400	27,81,336	2,33,336

A glance of this statement at once makes it clear that the State as a whole is a deficit area in respect of nearly all the necessary food grains. The Baroda and Navsari districts are wholly deficit areas as regards food grains and so is Amreli except for wheat. Mehsana continues to record a surplus in wheat, bajri, gram and pulses but not enough to cover the deficit in the other districts of the State, except in bajri. Thus, the position for the State as a whole is that there is no exportable surplus in any of the food grains except bajri while large imports of rice, juwar, wheat, gram and pulses are required for consumption in the State. The following table shows the per capita consumption in Bengal maunds of various food grains in the different districts of the State:—

(Figures in brackets refer to population)

Kind of crop	Baroda (11,75,097)	Mehsana (9,59,416)	Navsari (4,65,923)	Amreli (2,49,130)	Total (28,55,010)
Wheat ...	·60	·37	·31	·25	·42
Rice ...	·95	·30	·61	·15	·56
Bajri ...	·38	1·90	·70	2·31	1·23
Juwar ...	·58	1·33	1·34	1·11	1·06
Gram and pulses	·88	·20	·69	·07	·49
Total ...	3·39	4·10	3·65	3·89	3·76

The figures of the stocks of various controlled commodities held in the State are given below. These, together with the figures of per capita consumption of food grains in the State, and the estimated yield of crops, clarify the present position regarding food grains in the State:—

Comparative statement showing the stocks of controlled commodities (Bengal maunds)

Dates	Stocks of food grains in Bengal maunds						Other commodities in Bengal maunds					In tins		Match Box in gross
	Rice	Wheat	Pulse Turdal	Bajri	Juar	Misc.	Total	Cotton seeds	Sugar	Coal	Salt	Oil	Kerosene	
15-2-1942	3,16,287	31,987	27,870	2,75,000	1,29,560	1,43,895	9,24,599	1,58,274	95,007	27,758	17,035	29,425	53,651	39,415
28-2-1942	2,84,510	27,477	23,702	2,56,120	1,34,477	1,30,750	8,54,537	1,43,623	79,689	22,230	14,952	26,301	52,561	23,612
15-3-1942	2,92,167	39,697	27,832	2,40,512	1,24,007	1,33,925	8,58,142	1,71,885	86,295	25,837	13,665	27,864	43,596	22,318
31-3-1942	2,73,990	50,000	23,870	2,13,042	1,20,565	1,56,227	8,37,694	1,70,581	1,09,158	37,864	19,352	31,681	39,618	35,113
15-4-1942	2,65,412	92,830	99,545	1,90,535	1,37,987	1,44,109	8,70,418	1,75,069	88,663	33,987	21,425	31,683	42,382	47,627
30-4-1942	2,66,787	1,07,251	43,004	2,16,231	1,39,452	1,42,866	9,15,591	1,59,800	1,33,400	43,396	28,080	35,668	45,263	48,882
15-5-1942	2,74,706	1,03,501	44,322	1,87,050	1,47,594	1,36,815	8,93,988	1,50,771	1,22,611	40,997	28,767	36,998	42,006	42,301

The shortage of food stuffs is not a problem peculiar to the State but common to the whole war-ridden world. However, the unfavourable monsoon conditions due to heavy rains, the recent increase in population by 2,50,000 persons from neighbouring areas due to war, the marked increase in the prices of food stuffs, the difficulties of transport, and the uncertainty of obtaining food grains from outside due to export bans have not only aggravated the situation further but have also led to hoarding of stocks of grains to meet individual requirements.

171. PROSPECTS OF INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS — The 'Grow More Food' campaign has been undertaken in the State with two objects:—

- (i) change-over from commercial crops to food crops, and
- (ii) bringing marginal lands and cultivable waste lands under cultivation.

The primary money crops in the State are as follows:—

	Area (in acres)
Cotton	8,79,986
Oilseeds	
Groundnut	1,10,257
Castor	92,392
Til and rapeseeds	70,526
Tobacco	50,792
Sugarcane	3,147
	<u>12,07,100</u>

The following table shows what reduction is possible in the area under cotton:—

Name of the district	Acreage 1941-42	Reduction potential	Remarks
Navsari ...	2,24,730	11,000 (5% of poorer areas of average)	Juwar could replace cotton on the poorer cotton soils only. The area under improved strains is 2,12,000 acres.
Baroda ...	3,95,000	40,000 (16% of average)	It is possible to double the existing width between cotton rows where ordinary Broach appears on heavy soils and thus double the paddy line crop. Bajri could also be increased on light soils and juwar on heavier soils.
Mehsana ...	1,56,000	30,000 (20% of average)	The area under improved strains is 60,500 acres. Juwar can be grown on the areas under coarser cotton.
Amreli ..	1,00,000	50,000 (50% of average)	The area under improved strains is 1,500 acres. The cotton of this district, excepting Kodinar, is definitely short staple. With respect to replacement, Bajri appears to be the best substitute.

Thus out of a total area of 8,75,730 acres it is possible to switch over 1,31,000 acres of short and fair staple cotton to food crops. To induce agriculturists to grow greater food crops, the Government have, among other things, declared a remission of 4 annas in a rupee of assessment of land revenue. Every effort is made to see that the benefit of this remission goes to the actual cultivators.

172. TOBACCO — About 25,000 of acres of land under tobacco are expected to go under food crops — 10,000 under wheat and 15,000 under bajri and pulses.

173. OILSEEDS — As the cultivation of oilseeds has proved profitable to the farmers, the area under oilseeds that could be switched over to food crops is comparatively small viz 5,000 acres.

174. REDUCTION IN LAND UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS — Thus, the net reduction in land under commercial crops would be as follows :—

Crop		Acres of land to be switched over to food crops	
Cotton	1,31,000
Tobacco	25,000
Oilseeds	5,000
Total		...	1,61,000

175. CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS — To induce agriculturists to utilise cultivable waste lands for growing food crops, the Government have ordered exemption from assessment or fine and water cess. It is hoped to bring about 71,000 acres of cultivable waste lands under cultivation, yielding approximately 9,500 tons of food grains.

Besides these, Government have taken the following measures to augment the food drive. Rs. 2,00,000 have been advanced for free supply of seeds to farmers who change over their entire holding to food crops, and Rs. 20,000 for the purchase and supply of castor and groundnut cakes as fertilisers. Leaflets have been prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture showing how in different parts of the State particular money crops may be turned over to food crops and the advantages of such diversion.

Industries

176. GENERAL — Industries are working to full capacity first to meet the wartime demands of defence services and of the civilian population and to fill the gaps created by the difficulty and interruption of imports. Existing industries have expanded and new ones have arisen; employment has increased.

177. INDUSTRIES IN WARTIME — The textile industry occupies the first rank among the industries of the State. Its growth in recent years is seen from the following figures :-

Year			Capital employed (approximate)	Looms	Spindles	Persons employed
			Rs.			
1927-28	...	...	12,325,068	2,505	177,084	6,250
1936-37	...	...	29,081,435	6,205	297,704	15,298
1939-40	...	...	32,750,536	7,110	332,197	20,199
1940-41	...	...	38,426,611	6,874	325,732	22,726
1941-42	...	...	38,065,832	6,932	328,232	24,713

All the cotton mills are engaged on Government orders. In 1941-42 about 25 per cent of the production was earmarked for Government orders. For 1942-43, the proportion is fixed at 35 per cent. The mills have agreed, besides, to produce 'standard cloth' which will represent 15 per cent of their production; the details of this scheme are being worked out by the Government of India. The Dinesh Mills, the only woollen mill in the State, is engaged entirely on Government contracts. The cement factory at Dwarka has extended its production from 80,000 tons in 1938 to 2,00,000 tons in 1942. The sugar factory at Gandevi is also doing well. The chemical industry is the second largest industry in the State. The Tata Chemicals have surmounted most of their difficulties in obtaining machinery and expect to commence production in the next few months. The Alembic Chemical Works are doing well and have started several new lines. The Hindusthan Colour Manufacturing Company has commenced manufacture of starches. Sulphuric acid and nitric acid plants are working in Baroda and Petlad. Factories have been established for the manufacture of reeds for the textile industries, webbings and heavy tapes, bobbins, etc. A non-ferrous metal rolling mill has also been established.

The total value of Government orders received was Rs. 166.9 lakhs of which orders worth Rs. 95.6 lakhs were executed.

178. LABOUR — The relations between labour and employers have been on the whole harmonious and no major disputes are reported. By mutual adjustment and arbitration, wages have been raised in all factories. There has also been increased employment : the number of operatives in factories has risen from 37,143 in 1938-39 to 41,079 in 1941-42.

179. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES — Cottage industries have always occupied a minor position in the State. Their condition has not

improved on account of the war. On the other hand, there has been a setback owing to the difficulty of getting artificial silk, dyes, etc. The Director of Industries is in correspondence with the Government of India to see how small scale industries in the State can obtain war orders.

Commerce

180. COMMERCE — The war and the import and export restrictions have adversely affected the shipping and trade at Port Okha. Even though the total cargo handled shows an increase, both in weight and value, as compared with the previous year, the major part of it was military and war cargo, chiefly cement and petroleum. Further details are given in the chapter on 'Commerce'.

The number of import licences was 86 and the value of the goods to be imported Rs. 2,85,346.

State Finance in Wartime

181. STATE FINANCE IN WARTIME — The war has necessitated additional expenditure on account of war contributions, expenditure on the reorganisation of the State forces and the cost of forces serving outside the State, organisation of A. R. P. services, allowances to Government servants to meet the high cost of living and in other directions. As a set-off, there has been increase in certain heads of revenue—income from railways, income-tax, etc. The finances of the State have been satisfactory on the whole and the activities of the development departments have continued progressively. The policy of His Highness' Government is to make increased allotments for nation building departments, maintaining at the same time a close control over expenditure in the other departments and effecting all economies possible in the latter. The following table shows the amounts spent on different nation building departments in the last five years and the budget estimates for the year 1942-43 :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Head	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Budget estimates for 1942-43
Sanitation ...	1'12	1'06	1'00	1'11	1'16	1'48
Medical ...	4'40	7'81	7'73	7'98	8'67	8'47
Education ...	38'65	39'46	38'36	38'82	38'54	40'05
Agriculture ...	4'13	5'21	6'81	6'42	6'59	8'29
Commerce and Industries.	1'10	1'58	1'67	2'96	2'19	3'02
Co-operation ...	0'62	0'70	0'73	0'79	0'68	0'78
Public Works ...	27'79	30'77	24'92	27'99	30'73	26'62
Famine Relief ...	...	...	3'80	0'25	0'89	3'92

It may be added that though there has been an increase in the revenue of the State in recent years, the burden of taxation has been appreciably reduced.

182. INVESTMENTS—As a rough indication of economic conditions, the figures in the following statement are instructive:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Aggregate value of property registered by way of mortgages, sales, wills etc.	People's savings in the Bank of Baroda			Co-operative societies				Total of deposits in the Bank of Baroda and the co-operative societies
		Ordinary deposits	Fixed deposits	Total	Deposits from non-members	Deposits from members	Deposits from other societies and banks	Total	
1938-39...	264.45	432.59	261.12	693.71	22.63	26.23	16.94	65.80	759.51
1939-40...	260.38	490.80	251.70	742.50	19.80	30.24	17.43	67.47	809.97
1940-41...	306.67	617.66	336.13	953.79	24.84	33.99	18.13	76.96	1030.75
*1941-42...	464.82	...	...	...	21.78	37.91	17.27	76.96	...

*Figures relating to deposits in the Bank of Baroda for the year 1942 are not available.

It should, however, be mentioned that statistics relating to people's savings in the post office and investments in loans and shares are not available. The table, therefore, warrants only partial conclusions.

CHAPTER XII

COMMEMORATION FUNDS

Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund

183. **OBJECT** — The main object of the Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Fund, which represents the interest on rupees one crore endowed by His Highness the late Maharaja Sayajirao III, is to assist in the improvement of village life in all its aspects—economic, social and cultural. In carrying out the object, special preference is given

- (i) to poorer areas in which development has not kept pace with the rest of the State, and
- (ii) to the needs of backward communities like the Rani-paraj, Antyaj, Thakarda, Koli, Rabaris and the like.

184. **TRUST BOARD** — To carry out the Trust, a board of 19 members is constituted. Of these, 11 are ex-officio members, 4 represent the district local boards, 2 represent the Dhara Sabha, and 2 are nominated from the backward classes and areas. The Dewan presides over the board and the Revenue Member works as secretary.

185. **PROGRAMME OF WORKS** — A long term programme has been adopted and grouped under three heads :—

- (a) works of public utility in individual villages,
- (b) schemes for backward areas and classes, and
- (c) headquarter schemes, benefiting large areas or sections of the rural population.

For the village works, a ten-year programme was sanctioned in 1938-39 after a careful and comprehensive survey. Every village has been allotted a grant for the works it needed most, determined in consultation with the village panchayat. Such works absorb Rs. 2.40 lakhs every year. The special works sanctioned for the backward classes and areas, and the headquarter schemes absorb about half a lakh of rupees each.

186. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE — The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15·91 lakhs made up as follows :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Balance of previous year	...	..	10·37
Interest for the year from endowment		..	3·50
Contribution from Government, panchayats and villagers.			0·91
Interest on deposits and miscellaneous receipts.			0·21
Receipts from tasalmats etc.	...	..	0·92
			<hr/> 15·91

The expenditure on village works was Rs. 3·34 lakhs as against Rs. 1·82 lakhs in the previous year, on schemes for backward areas and classes Rs. 0·59 lakhs and on headquarter schemes Rs. 0·22 lakhs. Rs. 0·27 lakhs were spent on the broadcasting scheme and Rs. 0·03 lakhs on establishment etc. The total expenditure including deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 5·71 lakhs as against Rs. 4·41 lakhs in the previous year. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 10·20 lakhs.

187. VILLAGE WORKS — In all 725 works were to be executed during the year. Of these, 392 were works of previous years, pending completion, and 333 were new works sanctioned for 1941–42. During the year 280 works were completed as against 222 in the preceding year. 207 works were in progress and 238 remained to be taken up.

The following table shows the different classes of works completed in each district during the year:—

District	Protected drinking water supply	Water supply for cattle etc.	Roads	Village protective works	Total
Baroda ...	6	46	31	1	84
Mehsana ...	9	62	1	19	91
Navsari ...	17	4	25	...	46
Amreli ...	10	3	31	3	47
Okhamandal ...	...	3	5	4	12
Total ...	42	118	93	27	280

The amounts spent on different classes of works in each district are shown below in rupees:—

District	Classes of works				Total expenditure
	Protected drinking water supply	Water supply for cattle etc.	Roads	Village protective works	
Baroda	7,378	37,041	51,544	872	96,835
Mehsana	36,061	66,246	444	14,526	1,17,277
Navsari	17,410	1,034	28,087	...	46,531
Amreli	11,101	1,809	27,017	6,502	46,429
Okhamandal	719	545	3,913	21,952	27,129
Total	72,669	1,06,675	1,11,005	43,852	3,34,201

188. SCHEMES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES AND AREAS — During the year, Rs. 0.59 lakhs were spent on schemes for the development of backward classes and areas. Prominent among the schemes were the following:—

- (i) *The D. J. Thakarda Boarding House at Deodarda* — The institute accommodates about 100 students from backward communities like the Rabaris, Thakardas, Waghers etc. There were in all 84 students during the year, of whom 14 were new admissions. 20 students left the institute, having passed the final examination. A farm of about 100 bighas is provided for their training, and besides literary education, emphasis is laid on practical training in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and allied industries like carpentry, smithy, spinning and weaving. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,451. It is hoped that the school will become the centre of rural reconstruction for the area.

A similar institution for the backward class boys of the Baroda district is to be opened at Dabhoi. The construction of the buildings is nearing completion, and the school is expected to begin work by November 1942. The total expenditure on the school, during the year, was Rs. 26,454.

- (ii) *The Rabari Colonisation Scheme*—The scheme aims at inducing Rabaris to take up to settled cultivation and cattle breeding on improved methods. There were 7 settlements in existence at the beginning of the year and a new settlement named "Vanasana" was opened

in Patan taluka during the year. 125 Rabari families and 17 Thakarda families with 1,172 livestock have settled in these colonies. The settlements cover 4,887 bighas of land of which 1,448 bighas were distributed for cultivation and 3,439 reserved for grass. Efforts are being made to start a dairy at the Bellasar colony. Rs. 7,621 were spent on the scheme during the year.

- (iii) *Miscellaneous* — The Harijan Ashrams at Baroda and Navsari and the Raniparaj boarding house at Baroda were given grants of Rs. 500 each during the year.

Arrangements have been made with the textile mills to admit three students every year for training as skilled workmen. The candidates receive Rs. 10 per month as scholarship from the trust fund.

Five co-operative societies of the backward classes were given loans of Rs. 4,500 during the year, and eleven new libraries were opened in backward villages. Agricultural implements and seeds worth Rs. 2,357 were supplied at concession rates to agriculturists of backward classes and areas.

189. **HEADQUARTER SCHEMES** — About Rs. 22,000 were spent on the headquarter schemes during the year.

The health unit scheme which is in operation in 30 villages round about Kosamba aims at educating the rural population in the improvement of general health and sanitation, besides affording medical relief. Lectures were delivered on subjects relating to maternity and child welfare, prevention of epidemics, sanitation etc., and magic lantern and film shows were arranged. 19 village dispensaries were started in the unit area. Rs. 3,158 were spent on the scheme during the year.

Among other schemes financed from the Trust Fund were the poultry industry scheme, the soil conservation scheme, supply of plant-pullers, adult literacy campaign and the publication of "The Sayaji Gram Vikas Mala" and maintenance of some classes in the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute. Fuller details regarding these schemes will be found in the chapter on Agriculture.

190. **BROADCASTING SCHEME** — The Broadcasting station and the studio house were completed during the year, but the transmitter which has been ordered has not yet been received.

191. **GAMTHAN EXTENSIONS** — To expedite the work of gamthan extensions in congested villages, Rs. 10,759 were advanced to the Revenue department and five villages in the Baroda district and two in the Mehsana district were selected for gamthan extensions during the year.

192. CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS — Rs. 50,000 were advanced from the Trust Fund to the Revenue department to open cheap grain shops in all the districts of the State. Details are given in the chapter on Land Revenue.

Diamond Jubilee People's Fund

193. DIAMOND JUBILEE PEOPLE'S FUND — The total fund amounts to Rs. 7.09 lakhs and yields an income of about Rs. 25,000 a year. The income is utilised for awarding scholarships to *bonafide* agriculturists for obtaining practical instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and subsidiary occupations like poultry-keeping, spinning, weaving, tailoring, tanning, paper making etc.

During the year, 105 candidates were selected for training in agriculture and scholarships worth Rs. 4,209 were awarded to them. For training in cottage industries, scholarships worth Rs. 3,863 were awarded to 119 candidates. Two were given loans of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 each to enable them to start cottage industries. To encourage the weaving industry, 28 institutions which produced 1,14,485 yards of khaddar were given grants of Rs. 3,945. Rs. 600 were spent in giving implements for spinning etc. at concession rates.

During the year, Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned for training 20 young women from the districts at the Maharani Chimnabai Industrial Home, Baroda, in various cottage industries. A class for this purpose was started in July 1942 and Rs. 1,300 were advanced to meet preliminary expenses.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 14,677.

Shree Sayajirao III Memorial Fund

194. SHREE SAYAJIRAO III MEMORIAL FUND — To perpetuate the memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao III, a sum of rupees one crore was endowed by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of his accession to the throne. The fund is intended to finance schemes benefiting all the sections of the people without any distinction of caste or creed. The income of the fund is Rs. 3.50 lakhs per year. Including the balance at the end of the previous year, and Rs. 0.14 lakhs received as interest on deposits, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 10.34 lakhs. The main work to be carried out from the income of this fund—the establishment of an Engineering College and of graduate courses in Weaving Technology—has to wait till the war is over. Four minor schemes, however, have been so far sanctioned.

195. SANCTIONED SCHEMES — (i) An annual endowment of Rs. 15,000 was made to the Benares Hindu University for the purpose of

establishing a Chair to be called “ The Sayajirao Chair of Indian Culture and Civilisation ” and for three fellowships attached to it. The purpose of the donation is defined as follows:—

“The donor believes, with his illustrious predecessor, that there is a distinct type of thought and life in India which has been enduring through the centuries and which is India's greatest contribution to the world : in it, the Hindu and the Moslem, the Christian and the Parsee find common ground. It will be the main function of the Professor and the Fellows to promote the cultural unity of India, by means of scholarly publications and lectures. Such publications shall be included in the Sayajirao Gaekwad Series to be inaugurated as part of this foundation”.

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan works as Sir Sayajirao Professor of Indian Culture and Civilisation.

(ii) A grant of Rs. 10,000 a year is made to the Maharani Shantadevi Trust for medical aid to women and children of the State.

(iii) Rs. 15,000 are set aside for awarding Sayajirao Memorial Scholarships to the sons of Sardars, Assamdars etc., for secondary and higher education.

(iv) A scholarship for textile chemistry and chemical engineering available to B. Sc. students of the Baroda College has also been instituted.

The total expenditure on these schemes during the year was Rs. 35,000 of which Rs. 6,876 were awarded as scholarships, Rs. 10,000 were given as grant to the Maharani Shantadevi Trust Fund and Rs. 18,265 for the foundation chair and fellowships in the Benares University.

CHAPTER XIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

District local boards

196. INCOME — The income of local boards increased from Rs. 8·11 lakhs to Rs. 8·48 lakhs during the year. This was due to increased returns from local cess and contributions from private individuals. The following table shows their income in lakhs of rupees:—

Source of income	1940-41	1941-42
Local cess	6·81	7·18
Contribution from Government	0·76	0·66
Contribution from private individuals	0·08	0·16
Miscellaneous	0·46	0·48
Total ...	8·11	8·48

197. EXPENDITURE — The expenditure increased from Rs. 8·46 lakhs to Rs. 9·29 lakhs during the year. The increase is mainly due to greater expenditure on sanitation, contributions to municipalities and village boards, on civil works etc. The following statement gives the expenditure on each item and its percentage to the total expenditure:—

- (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Heads of expenditure	1940-41	Per-centage	1941-42	Per-centage	Increase or decrease
Administration	1·11	13·0	1·12	12·06	+0·01
Civil works	3·50	41·5	3·60	38·75	+0·10
Education	0·45	5·3	0·42	4·52	-0·03
Medicine and vaccination	0·33	3·9	0·37	3·98	+0·04
Sanitation and other public conveniences.	1·47	17·3	2·01	21·64	+0·54
Contribution to municipalities and village boards.	1·22	14·5	1·33	14·32	+0·11
Miscellaneous	0·38	4·5	0·44	4·73	+0·06
Total ...	8·46	100·0	9·29	100·0	+0·86 -0·03

198. CIVIL WORKS — Rs. 3.60 lakhs were spent on civil works during the year as against Rs. 3.50 lakhs during the previous year. The details are given below:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Item				1940-41	1941-42
Communications	...	...	...	1.10	1.70
Buildings	...	...	...	0.88	0.52
Water supply	...	...	...	1.24	1.12
Other works	...	...	...	0.28	0.26
Total				3.50	3.60

199. FEEDER ROADS — To connect as many villages as possible with the railway system with which Baroda is so well served, a programme of feeder roads was sanctioned in 1928-29. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of the year was Rs. 10.18 lakhs of which Rs. 4.94 lakhs were contributed by the Government. The programme and the work completed in each district are shown below:—

District	Programme sanctioned in 1928-29			Work completed upto July 1942			Government contribution in lakhs of rupees
	Roads	Mileage	Approximate cost in lakhs of rupees	Roads	Mileage	Amount spent in lakhs of rupees	
Baroda	79	231.6	14.44	66	134.85	5.88	3.80
Mehsana	62	245.6	3.13	54	217.60	2.26	0.39
Navsari	9	36.0	4.95	6	25.60	1.67	0.58
Amreli	8	19.6	0.35	8	19.60	0.37	0.17
Total	158	532.8	22.87	134	397.65	10.18	4.94

200. VILLAGE PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY — After the completion of programme of 459 village wells, the different prant panchayats have undertaken new triennial programmes. In the Baroda district out of 62 wells on the programme, 38 were completed by the end of the year and 22 were in progress. A further programme of 33 wells was undertaken and sinking of two wells is in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,833. In the Mehsana district 26 wells were completed during the year and work on 22 wells was in progress.

Besides this, work on 13 troughs and one tank was taken up. The expenditure during the year on these works was Rs. 41,996. In the Navsari district, 11 wells were completed and 8 were in progress. The expenditure was Rs. 7,899.

The total Government contribution was Rs. 10,000.

In villages where potable water could not be tapped even at great depth by sinking ordinary wells, tube wells have proved successful. In the Baroda district, the sanctioned triennial programme could not be taken up for want of necessary pipes and it was decided to postpone the works till the end of the year. In the Mehsana district, 5 borings were completed and 11 were in progress at the end of the year.

201. ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGNS — Among the important activities of the prant panchayats, the extension of anti-malaria measures should be mentioned. Malaria constitutes the main menace to health in the State and in order that the worst areas might be taken up on a systematic plan, the Government have given the following grants:—

(i) Rs. 5,000 a year for five years for extending the operations in 75 villages of the Gandevi, Mahuva, Songhad, Vyara, and Mangrol talukas of the Navsari district. Rs. 5,238 were spent during the year.

(ii) Rs. 4,526 a year for five years for extending work to 141 villages of the Kadi, Kalol and Kheralu talukas in the Mehsana district. Of these, Rs. 4,126 were spent during the year.

(iii) Rs. 2,223 a year for three years for work in the villages of the Sankheda, Savli, Waghodia and Dabhoi talukas of the Baroda district. Of these, Rs. 1,244 were spent during the year.

(iv) Rs. 1,000 a year for three years for operations in the 45 villages of the Kodinar taluka in the Amreli district. Rs. 1,401 were spent during the year by the prant panchayat.

202. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES — Besides the anti-malaria campaign, steps were taken to check cholera and typhoid epidemics in Songhad, Vyara and Kamrej mahals of the Navsari district. In the Mehsana district, cholera which broke out in Kalol was quickly put down.

Sanitation week was observed by the Baroda Prant Panchayat and Gambhira in the Bhadran taluka won the silver challenge shield for the year under report.

The different prant panchayats have undertaken elaborate programmes for planting trees in all talukas.

The Government sanctioned special grants to construct roads in backward areas of Sayli and Sankheda talukas in the Baroda district,

203. **VILLAGE PANCHAYATS** — To encourage village panchayats to undertake works of public utility of a permanent nature, the Government and the prant panchayats each contribute one fourth of the total cost, the other half being raised by the people either by taxation, contribution or manual labour. In the year under report, the village panchayats of Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts took advantage of this concession and Rs. 17,282 were contributed by the Government for such works as against Rs. 12,865 in the preceding year.

Baroda City Municipality

204. **AREA AND POPULATION** — The area under the Baroda City Municipality is 8.47 square miles and its population is 1,53,301.

205. **INCOME**—The following table shows the income of the municipality:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sources of income	1940-41	Percentage	1941-42	Percentage	Increase or decrease
Government grant ...	1.50	12.3	1.25	10.2	—0.25
Municipal rates and taxes					
Terminal tax ...	3.93	32.3	4.43	36.4	+0.50
Taxes on houses and lands.	1.30	10.7	1.35	11.7	+0.05
Taxes on animals and vehicles.	1.25	10.2	0.68	5.6	—0.57
Toll ...	0.03	0.2	0.05	0.8	+0.02
Water tax ...	2.00	16.3	2.07	16.0	+0.07
Conservancy ...	0.51	4.2	0.54	4.4	+0.03
Drainage ...	0.25	2.0	0.25	2.0	...
Taxes on offensive and dangerous trades.	0.13	1.0	0.13	1.0	...
Other sources of revenue....	0.85	7.0	1.02	8.4	+0.17
Miscellaneous ...	0.43	3.5	0.43	3.5	...
Total ...	12.18	100	12.20	100	+0.84 —0.82

The income from terminal tax shows an increase of Rs. 0.50 lakhs, due mainly to the removal of goods by Bombay merchants to the State territories owing to the war situation. The decrease in the Government grant was due to the discontinuance of the special grant of Rs. 25,000 by the Government. The decrease in the income from taxes on animals and vehicles is more apparent than real because last year the municipality received three years' tax on vehicles in a lump sum from the Police department.

The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 6-3-1 as against Rs. 6-2-1 in the previous year.

206. EXPENDITURE — The following table shows the expenditure of the municipality during the year under report:—

Heads of expenditure	1940-41	Percentage	1941-42	Percentage	Increase or decrease
Administration ...	1·75	16·0	1·75	14·5	...
Other charge ...	2·71	24·7	3·20	26·6	+0·49
Roads ...	0·96	8·8	0·74	6·2	-0·22
Public Works ...	0·41	3·7	0·55	4·6	+0·14
Conservancy ...	1·59	14·5	1·78	14·7	+0·19
Lighting ...	0·84	7·7	0·86	7·2	+0·02
Water-works ...	1·40	12·8	1·63	13·6	+0·23
Drainage ...	1·06	9·7	1·31	10·8	+0·25
Compensation ...	0·23	2·1	0·22	1·8	-0·01
Total ...	10·95	100·0	12·04	100·0	+1·32
					-0·23

There was a net increase of Rs. 1·09 lakhs in the expenditure. The increase is due mainly to the increase in prices of commodities, the increase in refunds of terminal tax to the public and the payment of compensation to the owners as a result of the discontinuance of the Gharaki system.

207. HEALTH — The general health of the City during the year was satisfactory. A few cases of typhoid and measles were reported. Anti-malaria campaign was continued with satisfactory results.

208. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY — Among the important works undertaken during the year the following may be mentioned:—

(i) *Improvements in water supply system* — The connection of the second 30" main with the existing main in the City was completed during the year.

(ii) *Conservancy* — The Gharaki system, under which each owner had his own clients, was discontinued and the entire conservancy staff was taken over into municipal service. Expenditure incurred by way of compensation was Rs. 31,000. Besides, this change has resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 11,000 in the expenditure.

(iii) *Propaganda* — Propaganda for popularising vaccination against small pox and inoculation against typhoid was continued. Booklets on the prevention of tuberculosis were distributed free. Nine magic lantern lectures on the prevention of infectious diseases were arranged in different parts of the City.

District Municipalities

209. **DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES** — The number and constitution of the district municipalities remained unchanged. There are altogether 41 municipalities in the mofussil—11 'A' class in the larger towns and 30 'B' class in the smaller towns. All 'A' class municipalities elect their own presidents. In Sidhpur, however, the municipal elections have been postponed since the communal riots of 1939-40 and the president and members have been nominated by the Government. In 'B' class municipalities the vahivatdar or mahalkari is ex-officio president. The right to elect its own president, however, has been conferred on the Unjha municipality. The functions and powers of these municipalities are very much the same. 'A' class municipalities, however, do not get a share of local cess.

'A' Class Municipalities

210. **INCOME** — The main sources of income of these municipalities are house-tax and octroi. As octroi hampers trade, these bodies have been urged from time to time to replace it by other forms of direct taxation but none of the municipalities has as yet abolished octroi. The total income during the year was Rs. 7.06 lakhs as against Rs. 6.64 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a general increase in all principal items of revenue.

The incidence of taxation per head of population in the municipal towns was as follows:—

Name of the town	Incidence
	Rs.
Navsari	4- 2- 9
Mehsana	3- 7- 0
Sidhpur	2-12- 5
Petlad	2- 7- 8
Patan	2- 6-10
Visnagar	2- 6- 3
Billimora	2- 6- 0
Amreli	2- 3- 1
Gandevi	1-15- 1
Kalol	1-13- 1
Dabhoi	1- 5- 0

211. EXPENDITURE — The main items of expenditure of these municipalities are lighting, water supply, drainage, roads and conservancy. During the year the total expenditure was Rs. 6.87 lakhs as against Rs. 6.88 lakhs in the previous year.

212. IMPORTANT WORKS — The following are some of the important works undertaken or investigated during the year :—

(i) *Water supply* : Water-works schemes for Sidhpur and Amreli towns are under preparation.

(ii) *Malaria* : Anti-malaria campaigns were continued by the Navsari, Gandevi, and Billimora municipalities. Rat destruction campaign was conducted by Billimora and Gandevi municipalities. The Navsari and Billimora municipalities celebrated Arogya weeks.

213. IMPORTANT ORDERS — Owing to the war the Government have extended the term of office of all municipal members for one year more.

The Government have prescribed matriculation as the minimum educational qualification for women for eligibility as candidates for municipal elections.

'B' Class Municipalities

214. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE — The total income of these municipalities was Rs. 3.44 lakhs as against Rs. 3.48 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease in the income of Rs. 4,684 was due to smaller receipts from toll tax in the Baroda district and from local cess in the Mehsana district. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3.53 lakhs. To supplement their income, the Government gave grants of Rs. 2,000 to the Makarpura municipality, Rs. 1,250 to the Attarsumba municipality and Rs. 3,445 to the Songhad municipality.

215. INCIDENCE OF TAXATION — The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-0-7 in the Baroda district, Re. 1-4-7 in the Mehsana district, Re. 1-3-4 in the Navsari district, Re. 1-0-10 in the Amreli district, and Re. 1-1-4 in Okhamandal. The minimum was Re. 0-2-6 at Makarpura and the maximum Rs. 2-2-0 at Sankheda.

216. WATER-WORKS — Out of the thirty municipalities, eight have protected water-works. Schemes for water-works at Dwarka and Beyt in Okhamandal and at Padra in the Baroda district were under investigation.

217. ANTI-MALARIA WORK — The Vyara, Songhad and Kathor municipalities in the Navsari district and the Kodinar municipality in the Amreli district continued anti-malaria work. The Government bears half the cost of the measures.

CHAPTER XIV

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEGISLATION

Social Legislation

218. SOCIAL LEGISLATION — During the year three new measures of social legislation were passed — the Hindu Monogamy Act, the Muslim Women's Divorce Act, and repeal of the provisions relating to restitution of conjugal rights.

219. THE HINDU MONOGAMY ACT — This law marks the culmination of the movement for reform of Hindu law in the State, as part of which the Child Marriage Prevention Act, Special Marriage Act, the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act, the Hindu Divorce Act and Hindu Women's Property Legislation were passed in previous years. The Baroda Government agree with the Hindu Law reform committee appointed by the Government of India that in social matters the statute book should reflect as far as possible the highest ideals of the race. It is gratifying that the law was passed unanimously by the Dhara Sabha. The law received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 25th March 1942.

220. THE MUSLIM WOMEN'S DIVORCE BILL — Under the Mohmedan law, a Muslim wife cannot obtain a divorce from her husband without his consent, except under a contract made before or after marriage. She may in some cases obtain a divorce by judicial decree, e. g. on the ground of her husband's impotence or on the ground that he has falsely charged her with adultery.

This Bill seeks to amplify the rights of Muslim women to divorce and is modelled on similar legislation in British India, viz. the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939. The object of the bill is to clarify and consolidate the provisions of Muslim law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim law, the effect of apostacy of either party on the marriage tie and, in general, the rights of Muslim women regarding divorce.

The grounds on which relief can be sought are desertion, failure to maintain the wife and perform marital obligations, imprisonment of the husband for seven years, impotency, insanity and venereal disease, cruelty and any other ground recognised as valid by Muslim law.

The bill was passed by the Dhara Sabha on the 13th July, 1942; and assented to by His Highness on 17th August, 1942.

221. REPEAL OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS — Under an old law passed 50 years before, which this Act has repealed, a husband could resort to criminal proceedings to obtain possession of his wife who had left him without lawful excuse. The court was authorised to grant him possession of the runaway wife, if necessary, by physical force. The old law was intended to protect and enforce the husband's marital rights amongst people of lower castes where such desertions were common.

Though quite justifiable at the time it was enacted, the continuance of the law was undoubtedly an anachronism, in view of the advance of literacy among such classes, the spread of strict ideas in regard to marriage and the remedies available in the civil courts. It was accordingly repealed.

The working of the following laws is reviewed below :—

- (i) Child Marriage Prevention Act;
- (ii) Hindu Divorce Act;
- (iii) Hindu Women's Property Legislation;
- (iv) Special Marriage Act;
- (v) The Caste Tyranny Removal Act;
- (vi) The Social Disabilities Removal Act; and
- (vii) Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act.

(i) Child Marriage Prevention Act

222. CHILD MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT — The legislation was first passed in 1904. The marriage of boys under 16 and of girls under 12 was made liable to punishment. In the first seven years, the Act was leniently worked as it ran counter to old established customs. In later years, as public opinion underwent a change, it became possible to enforce the provisions more strictly. The peak of the "offence curve" was attained in 1923-28 when no less than 34 per cent of the registered marriages were below the age limit. The legislation, however, was exercising steady pressure and educating public opinion. In 1926, the Government reviewed the working of the legislation. They found that public opinion had sufficiently crystallised against child marriages to permit them to extend its scope. The amendment of 1928

- (i) declared marriages, in which either of the parties is below 8 years, to be void;
- (ii) punished parties, including the officiating priest, responsible for such marriages, with fine up to Rs. 500 or imprisonment up to one month or both;
- (iii) raised the maximum limit of fine from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 for child marriages over the age of eight.

In 1932, the law was brought into conformity with the British Indian Act of 1930, and the marriageable age raised to 18 for boys and 14 for girls. By 1937, public opinion had so far advanced, that in that year on the recommendation of the Dhara Sabha, the punishment for all child marriages was raised to imprisonment up to one month or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both.

223. THE WORKING OF THE ACT — With the growth of public opinion against child marriages, it has been possible to make the enforcement of the law stricter. The percentage of fines of more than Rs. 10 increased from 30 in 1930-33 to 65·7 in 1942-43. In 1930, only 3 persons were sentenced to imprisonment. With the amendment of the law in 1938, it has been possible more and more punishments of imprisonment have been awarded. The following table shows the kinds of punishments awarded for offences against the Act during the last five years :—

Year	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and fine	Number of persons sentenced to fine only	Total amount of fines imposed Rs.
1937-38 ...	4	45	5,694	95,677
1938-39 ...	12	69	2,818	43,982
1939-40 ...	10	108	5,685	96,229
1940-41 ...	29	107	7,287	1,32,220
1941-42 ...	17	89	5,922	1,03,987

224. THE EFFECT OF THE LEGISLATION — The law has been in operation for 38 years. So far as marriages of children under eight years are concerned, the law has succeeded in practically eliminating them. They now form only 1 in 434 as against 1 in 264 in the previous year. As regards other marriages, the following table is instructive :—

Year	Total number of marriages	Child marriages	Percentage of child marriages to total
1916-20 ... (Annual average)	10,138	3,365	33·2
1921-30 ... (Annual average)	16,379	5,352	32·7
1931-35 ... (Annual average)	13,158	2,464	18·9
1936 ...	17,557	3,209	18·3
1937 ...	16,746	2,353	14·1
1938 ...	13,619	2,828	20·8
1939 ...	20,093	1,473	7·2
1940 ...	19,968	2,671	13·4
1941 ...	20,592	3,343	16·4
1942 ...	21,298	2,928	13·7

Though the total number of marriages has more than doubled, the percentage of child marriages is less than half of what it was in 1916. Only about one-eighth of the marriages come within the penalised age limits even though the marriageable age was raised in 1932 to 18 for boys and 14 for girls. There is, thus, a definite tendency to eliminate the evil from the social system.

The evil is most persistent in the Baroda and the Mehsana districts. In the Navsari district, during the last five years, the number of child marriages has never exceeded 123 in any single year and in the Amreli district 217; on the other hand, in the Mehsana district the number was well over 2,000 and in the Baroda district over 1,200. The following table shows the number of child marriages per district in the State :—

District	Number of child marriages in	
	1940-41	1941-42
Baroda	1,462	1,370
Mehsana	2,599	2,259
Navsari	60	65
Amreli	180	258

This distribution coincides with the geographical distribution of the castes, among whom convictions are most frequent, namely Kolis, Thakardas, Kunbis and Scheduled classes. The following statement shows the percentage of convictions according to castes:—

Year	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vanias	Artisans	Kolis	Kunbis (Lewas and Kadwas)	Scheduled classes	Purohits	Others
1940-41 ...	3.0	1.6	0.3	2.3	15.7	19.7	13.9	24.2	19.3
1941-42 ...	2.7	1.6	0.4	2.4	14.8	19.7	15.0	23.3	20.1

The Kunbis with 15 per cent of the population formed almost 20 per cent of the persons convicted and excluding Purohits or officiating priests who were punished as abettors, they formed about 26 per cent of those convicted for child marriages. Comparing the Census Report figures of 1931 and 1941, we see that literacy among the Kunbis has made decided progress, among the Kadwas from 217 to 319 and among the Lewas from 395 to 497 per mille, but, there

has been no corresponding improvement with regard to child marriages. The curious custom, among the Kadwas, of 'mass marriages' – every nine, ten or eleven years all children from the age of one month and upwards being married on a single day fixed by the priests under the orders of the 'Mata' (Goddess) – was a serious obstacle to reform. This slowly dying custom has now completely disappeared, largely due to the Child Marriage Prevention Act. The abandonment of this custom is a material step in the social uplift of the community.

The other castes which show convictions for child marriages quite disproportionate to their population are the Scheduled classes. These, constituting about 8 per cent of the population, are responsible for about 15 per cent of the convictions. These communities are backward in education. The Vankar, the most numerous and advanced of the depressed classes, show a literacy of only 203 per mille and literacy in English of only 5 per mille. Economic factors also exercise special weight with these poor communities. Custom imposes heavy expense on the occasion of marriage and the economy of two or more marriages from the same house largely offsets the penalty of law unsupported by social stigma.

The Kolis also, though to a less extent, come under this category. With 15 per cent of the population, they have about 15 per cent of the convictions. It is probable that this is due to the Thakardas who constitute half of the community and are extremely backward both in literacy (literate 70 per mille) and economic condition.

The other castes, which are addicted to child marriages, have responded much more readily to the reforming influence of legislation. This will be seen from the following table:—

Castes	Percentage of population	Average percentage of convictions for child marriages in		Percentage of convictions in 1941-42
		1st period (1930-33)	2nd period (1937-40)	
Brahmins ...	4	3.4	2.9	2.7
Kshatriyas ...	4.4	4.1	1.9	1.6
Vania ...	3.3	1.6	0.9	0.4
Artisans ...	6.3	2.8	1.6	2.4
Muslims ...	7.5	2.3	1.6	1.5
Rabaris ...	...	6.3	3.1	3.1

Among some of these castes, the average percentage of persons convicted has declined by almost fifty per cent, among Vanias from 1.6 to 0.9 and among Kshatriyas from 4.1 to 1.9. The percentage of convictions in the year under report is lower still : 0.4 in the Vanias and 1.6 in the Kshatriyas. Even among the artisans, amongst whom child marriages were quite common, the percentage has declined from 2.8 to 1.6, though in the year under report it is 2.4. It is a suggestive fact that these communities are educationally the most advanced, the lowest literacy among them being 355 and the highest 816 per mille, as against the average of 229 per mille for the State. Among them, it would appear that education and social legislation have so far modified such institutions as the custom of marriages in exchange between families, and of marriages within the 'gol' or sub-caste, that they no longer lead to early marriages.

225. SOCIAL EFFECTS — The effect of the legislation on the civil condition of the people is reflected in the 1941 census figures. The proportion of unmarried in child population, age 0-5, has risen from 97.3 in 1901 to 99.98 per cent in 1941. In the next age group, 5-10, the proportion has risen from 89.7 to 99.3 per cent in the last forty years. In the age group, 10-15 and 15-20, which used to be the normal ages of marriage in the old days, the percentage of unmarried has risen amongst males from 73.0 to 96.2 and 46.2 to 71.2 respectively, and amongst females from 47.7 to 86.2 and 12.7 to 29.6. Thus the age of marriage has obviously risen on an average by about five years. Legislation has a great deal to do with this, though no doubt, the influence of social changes, the pressure of economic circumstances and the leavening influence of education have certainly played an important part.

(ii) Hindu Divorce Law

226. HINDU DIVORCE ACT — The Hindu law does not allow divorce, except in communities in which it is permitted by custom. To remove this disability, the Hindu Divorce Act was passed in 1931. It provides for divorce, judicial separation, separate residence, nullity of marriage and restitution of conjugal rights. There is one salutary provision in the Act which is of a remarkable nature. It enables a wife to claim separate residence without presenting a suit for judicial separation. This section, while it gives relief and protection to the wife, enables the parties to settle their differences and resume marital relations.

The grounds on which relief can be sought are cruelty, drunkenness, desertion, adultery, impotency and incompatibility of temperament. Relief on these grounds is available to all Hindus. Persons belonging to castes in which divorce is not permitted by custom can obtain relief only by a decree of a court, whereas the others are only required to register the dissolution of their marriage.

The Act has been in force for the last eleven years. During that period 514 suits for relief under the Act were instituted, of which 45 were instituted in the year under report. Of these, 437 were for divorce, 27 for judicial separation, 7 for separate residence, 5 for the declaration of nullity of marriage, and 38 for restitution of conjugal rights. The main grounds for relief were cruelty by husband, habitual drunkenness and desertion.

Persons belonging to castes in which divorce is not allowed by custom have been slow to take advantage of the law specially designed for them. During the period in which the Act has been in force, only 37 suits were filed by such persons. This reluctance is due to the force of custom and tradition and not to any difficulties in the law. In recent years, however, they have shown a greater willingness to seek relief under the law: the number of cases in the first five years was only 7 as against 26 in the last five years. In communities in which custom allows divorce, the law has provided a regular procedure and a record of the fact of divorce: these benefits are appreciated.

(iii) Hindu Women's property legislation

227. HINDU WOMEN'S PROPERTY LEGISLATION — In 1933, the code of Hindu law was amended so as to widen the rights of Hindu women in matters of inheritance and rights to property. Under the amended law,

- (a) the widow of a co-parcener takes the place of her husband as a co-parcener in the joint family, that is, she becomes a joint owner of the family property with a right to ask for partition;
- (b) she becomes an absolute owner of property, which she acquires either by partition or inheritance, to the extent of property worth Rs. 12,000, and retains her limited interest in the surplus, if any;
- (c) she can inherit her husband's exclusive property along with her sons, obtaining a share equal to that of a son;
- (d) where a widow acquires a limited interest in property, that interest has been liberalized, by allowing her to alienate the property for educational and charitable purposes;
- (e) an unmarried daughter can claim a share in the family property equal to a fourth of a son's share, with a right to claim it separate;
- (f) a married but widowed daughter can claim maintenance from her father's family property under certain circumstances;

- (g) a widowed daughter-in-law has been given a place in the list of heirs, next to the mother of the deceased father-in-law;
- (h) sons of a predeceased daughter can claim inheritance with living daughters.

228. EFFECT ON HINDU SOCIETY — These reforms have improved the status and material position of women in Hindu families. Among the higher castes, these rights are generally conceded as, in this part of India, owing to the absence of purda and other causes, women's property rights have always been more extensive than elsewhere; but among the lower classes men are less willing to accept the change and the women are not yet conscious of their rights.

During the year, nine suits were filed to enforce rights conferred on Hindu women by the amended law. In six of these, the plaintiffs, as Hindu widows, claimed shares in the joint family property as co-parceners and in the other three the plaintiffs claimed maintenance. Of these, one was compromised and the remaining eight were pending at the end of the year.

(iv) Special Marriage Act

229. SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT — This Act came into force in the State in 1908. It seeks to legalise marriages between persons of different communities. In British India, the parties to an intermarriage between persons of different communities under the Registration of Marriage Act, had to declare that they did not belong to any of the recognised religions. Such a declaration is not necessary under the Baroda Act. The Act thus offers a wider scope in the choice of a life partner, to those who do not feel themselves bound by the forms of the religion in which they happen to be born, without compelling them to renounce that religion.

Customs and tradition have, however, restricted the exercise of this opportunity. During the thirty-four years the Act has been in operation, only 57 marriages were performed under it and of these more than half were in the last five years. Moreover, the restriction of social customs and religious law of different communities have proved, as was hoped, sufficiently strong to confine the action of this legislation mainly to intermarriages amongst different sub-castes within a religious community. Of these 57 cases, 47 were cases of Hindu inter-caste marriages, two of a Hindu with a Parsi and a ~~Danorced~~ and one of a Buddhist and a Christian. Hitherto no marriages of Jains or Muslims were registered under the Act. In the year ~~under~~ report, however, in six out of seven marriages registered under the Act, both the parties were Jains.

(v) The Caste Tyranny Removal Act

230. **THE CASTE TYRANNY REMOVAL ACT**—In Gujarat, numerous customs impose restrictions on the individual which are detrimental to social progress. Such, for instance, are the customs which restrict marriage in certain castes to 'gols' which are circles within the caste or sub-caste; the customs which penalise foreign travel, refusal to incur heavy expenditure on such formal ceremonials as caste dinners, or breaking a betrothal. Often the weight of these customs lays a heavy financial strain on poor people. To meet this evil and to encourage enlightened and progressive persons to escape these limitations, the Caste Tyranny Removal Act was passed in 1933. It empowers the courts to punish with imprisonment up to six months or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both persons who ostracize and penalise those who do not observe oppressive customs like those indicated above.

The Act has met with very limited success. During its eight years of operation there have been only 66 cases; nor do records show any growing tendency on the part of the people to resort more freely to the courts for redress on this account. The average of the number of cases of the first three years of the Act was 11, whereas of the last three years it is only about 7. We have only to examine the results of the complaints filed to appreciate the difficulties that prevent a more ready resort to law for redress. During the first seven years of its operation, out of the 62 cases, not a single case resulted in conviction. During the year under report, out of the 11 cases before the courts, including arrears, 7 resulted in discharge, and 2 in acquittal of the accused. In one case, six of the seven accused were convicted and one was acquitted. The operation of this Act shows once again the difficulties of social legislation when not sufficiently supported by public opinion. People are reluctant to resort to law, because it embitters their relations with the leaders of their caste on whom they are largely dependent for the observance of social and religious forms of their society. Even when cases are instituted, the other members of the caste are unwilling to incur the odium of deposing against leaders. Complainants, therefore, are unable to prove even the fact of excommunication. Such check as this legislation imposes is due, it would appear from experience, not to the penalties which the law imposes, but to the threat of being called upon to answer a charge in a court of law.

(vi) Social Disabilities Removal Act

231. **SOCIAL DISABILITIES REMOVAL ACT**—The steps taken by Government to remove the disabilities under which the Antyajias belonging to the Scheduled castes labour, fall into two groups.

First, by education, economic assistance and co-operative movement to raise the community to take its place of equality with the other sections of the people. These are detailed under the respective chapters.

Second, to punish those who deny the members of this community such elementary rights as the use of public wells, roads, buses, etc. With this latter object formal legislative shape was given to the old proclamation by the enactment of the Social Disabilities Removal Act in 1939. To prevent any member of this class from exercising his elementary rights, is made punishable by a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 in the first instance. For enforcing the Act standing committees have been set up in all the districts and in talukas where necessary. These committees consist of revenue and other officers and non-officials. The Suba is the president and at least two members are of the Scheduled classes. These committees are charged with the duty of investigating complaints and initiating action where necessary. It is too early yet to judge the effect of these measures. The committees received complaints, mostly relating to the use of wells, but in no case was there an occasion to institute proceedings under the Social Disabilities Removal Act. The Government have issued instructions to the committees to enforce the law more strictly.

(vii) Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act

232. SANYAS DIKSHA RESTRAINT ACT — The Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act came into force in 1933. The Act was mainly intended to remedy the grievance of lay Jains, about the initiation of children to *Sanyas* which in their view was fast becoming common and was detrimental to their interests as well as to the institution of *Sanyas* itself. The Act declares void and of no effect, the initiation of minors into Hindu and Jain orders of asceticism, and makes it punishable with imprisonment up to one year and fine up to Rs. 500. No report of a breach of the Act has been received during these eight years.

Economic Legislation

233. ECONOMIC LEGISLATION — The economic legislation in the State falls under (i) tenancy, (ii) debt, and (iii) protection of backward classes, and comprise of the following :—

- (i) The Rent Regulation Act, 1934
- (ii) Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act, 1934
- (iii) The Agriculturist Debt Regulation Act, 1935
- (iv) The Debt Conciliation Act, 1936
- (v) The Backward Classes Land Protection Act, 1938.

The working of these laws is reviewed below :—

(i) The Rent Regulation Act, 1934

234. THE RENT REGULATION ACT — The purpose of this Act is to provide security of tenure on reasonable terms, to the tenants of the backward communities. In the first instance, it was applied to the Raniparaj people in Vyara, Mangrol and Songadh talukas of the Navsari district. But in 1936, it was extended to the Raniparaj people of Sankheda and to thirty villages of Tilakwada in the Baroda district.

The economic condition of these people had been steadily deteriorating, their holdings had passed into the hands of money-lenders, and they had become mere tenants at will, cultivating the lands of which they were once owners. Cases of rack renting and arbitrary evictions were frequent. Under these circumstances, it was found desirable to legislate to ensure reasonable rents and security of tenure for the tenants in their holdings.

Under the Act

- (i) the naib suba is authorised to fix a fair rent on application of a tenant; but under no circumstance can the rent exceed 5 times the assessment;
- (ii) the tenant cannot be ejected so long as he pays his rent in time and does not commit an act of 'waste' in the land;
- (iii) if the proprietor wants the land for cultivating it himself, possession can be restored on condition that he will not lease it to some one else within three years.

Relief under the Act can be claimed only by a tenant, who had been cultivating a holding continuously for five years preceding his application.

The naib suba conducts all cases under the Act, but there is an appeal to the Sar Suba. Neither party can engage pleaders for these cases, and the civil courts have been deprived of their jurisdiction in cases in which relief can be obtained under this Act.

The following statement shows the relief obtained by the tenants and landlords in the last five years:—

Types of cases	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Ejectment of tenants ...	212	170	176	125	68
Modification of rent ...	15	290	155	78	748
Fixing of rent ...	389	530	1,043	276	132
Total ...	616	990	1,374	479	948
Restoration of possession of land ...	22	41	49	30	126
Suits for recovery of arrears of rent...	500	505	340	477	248
Total ...	522	546	389	507	374

The statement shows that in the last five years the tenants had recourse to law in 4,407 cases. The most common applications were for fixation or modification of rent, about 93 per cent in the year under report, a fact which clearly shows how effective and useful the Act has been. On the other hand landlords instituted 2,338 cases in the last five years most of which were for recovery of arrears of rent, about 66 per cent of the total in the year under report.

The effects of the legislation have been beneficial, and both tenants and landlords have recourse to it. The Raniparaj tenant has been assured a fair rent and security of tenure. Besides this, he has been saved from a number of exactions of which he was formerly a victim, such as cash payments or payment of assessment in addition to the rent of half the produce, and from practices such as impounding the produce of the field to ensure the rent. Another advantage, both to the tenant and the landlord, has been that civil suits for arrears of rent have ceased; the tenant has been saved the cost of litigation, and the landlord the lengthy procedure of civil courts.

The provision of the Act imposing a maximum limit of five times the assessment on the rent has induced the landlords to compose their differences without recourse to law. The naib subas in most cases are able to settle rents by agreement between the parties, a procedure which ensures harmony. It is largely due to this, that relations between the parties have steadily improved since the introduction of the Act. The cases of ejectment have steadily fallen from 656 in 1934-35 to 68 in the year under report, of fixation of rent from 949 to 132, of suits for arrears of rent from 1,297 to 248 and the total number of cases from 3,057 to 1,322 in the year under report.

(ii) Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act, 1934

235. **ANKADIA VILLAGES' TENANTS ACT** — In Ankadia villages the Government demand is assessed in a lump on the village as a whole and recovered from the ankadedars, the proprietors of the village. Till recently, the Government did not interfere in the internal management and left the proprietors free to settle their relations with their tenants who cultivate their lands. Excessive rents, arbitrary ejectments and levy of taxes and imposts however threatened to disturb the relations between the two till Government interfered and by the Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act regulated the relations between them.

The Act secures to the tenant

- (i) *Security of tenure*: The rights of tenancy are declared heritable and the tenant cannot be ejected from his land except when he fails to pay rent continuously for two years, commits an act of waste in the land, denies the title of the Ankadedar, alienates the tenancy or sublets the land without permission of the Ankadedar.

- (ii) *Fair rent*: The naib suba is authorised on application from a tenant to fix a fair rent and the period for which it should continue.
- (iii) *Safeguard against arbitrary imposts*: The levy of any tax, cess or other impost not connected with the land is declared illegal.

The Act thus secures to the tenants security of tenure, inheritance of the tenancy, fair rents and safeguard against arbitrary imposts. To the Ankadedars it gives quick and easy remedy for the realisation of arrears of rent and for restoration of possession of their lands but no civil suit can be filed in matters which are entrusted under the Act to the naib suba.

The naib suba conducts all cases under the Act. An appeal lies to the Sar Suba.

The following statement gives information about the applications under the Act:—

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
FROM TENANTS						
Restoration of possession of land	62	14	...	4	...	2
Fixation of rent ...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74	14	...	4	...	2
FROM THAKORES						
Restoration of possession of land	5	5	10	2	2	1
Fixation of rent ...	48	...	...	...	...	...
Recovery of arrears ...	24	25	3	...	...	...
Total ...	77	30	13	2	2	1

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases from a total of 151 in 1936-37 to 3 in the year under report. No application for fixation of rent either from the tenants or from the Thakores has been received in the last five years, and during the last three years there have been no cases for recovery of arrears. Applications for the restoration of possession of land have decreased from 67 in 1936-37 to 3 in the year under report. All this clearly indicates that the legislation had the desired effect and the relations between tenants and Ankadedars are now established on reasonable and cordial basis.

(iii) The Agriculturists Debt Regulation Act, 1935

236. THE AGRICULTURIST DEBT REGULATION ACT — The legislation was enacted to give relief to the smaller agriculturists, whose real burden from debt had become intolerable, on account of the serious fall in prices. It was intended to be a purely temporary measure; with the return to normal level in prices the necessity for interference with the ordinary credit machinery will cease to exist.

It empowers the courts

- (a) to examine the history of the debt, reopen transactions and fix on equitable grounds the amount that should be paid, and
- (b) to decree repayment in easy instalments.

But relief under the Act is available to the smaller agriculturists only: to those whose income from land is less than Rs. 750, provided that two-thirds of the income is derived from agriculture.

The Act has been freely availed of by agriculturists, as will be seen from the following statement:—

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Total file	Amount involved	Manner of disposal							Amount of court fees refunded
			Reduction in debt		Reduction in interest		Number of cases in which pay-ment by instalments ordered	Number of cases com-promised	Number of cases otherwise disposed of	
			Number of cases	Amount of reduction	Number of cases	Amount of reduction				
1937-38	...	6,122	453	0.40	462	0.19	819	3,050	1,685	0.86
1938-39	...	6,157	489	0.25	446	0.16	524	2,066	2,187	0.79
1939-40	...	5,437	724	0.48	476	0.17	499	2,352	2,250	0.93
1940-41	...	5,525	539	0.27	414	0.15	460	2,253	1,678	0.79
1941-42	...	4,495	463	0.26	320	0.09	349	1,954	1,695	0.77
Total	...	27,736	2,668	1.66	2,118	0.76	2,651	11,675	9,495	4.14

The total number of cases filed during the preceding five years was 27,736 and their total value about 64 lakhs. Of these, nearly 42 per cent were compromised. Reduction of principal was effected in nearly 9.6 per cent and of interest in nearly 7.6 per cent of cases. The total amount of reduction in debt, both in principal and interest, was Rs. 2.42 lakhs. Instalments were allowed in 9.5 per cent of cases, and the remaining 31 per cent of cases were disposed of otherwise.

The benefit of the Act is taken by almost all classes of people as the following statement will show:—

Community			Percentage of people of the community receiving relief to the total	*Percentage of the khatedars of the community to the total
Patidar	...	...	31.1	34.9
Koli	...	...	2.5	9.1
Thakarda	...	...	3.8	7.4
Musalman	...	...	4.5	5.6
Rajput	...	...	5.9	3.7
Dhed	...	...	2.8	...
Brahmin	...	...	2.1	8.1
Vania	...	...	0.6	5.5
Rest	...	...	46.7	21.7
Total			100.0	100.0

*Figures of 1940-41.

(iv) The Debt Conciliation Act, 1936

237. THE DEBT CONCILIATION ACT — The primary object of this legislation is to reduce the burden of agricultural indebtedness through conciliation. The Act was applied at first to Sankheda, Sinor and Karjan talukas of the Baroda district and Mahuva taluka in Navsari. As a result of experience it was extended to Kodinar and Dhari talukas of the Amreli district in 1938, to Patan and Harij talukas of the Mehsana district and Amreli and Khambha talukas of the Amreli district in 1939, to Mangrol, Songadh, Vyara and Gandevi talukas in 1940. Recently, Government ordered that it should be extended to all areas covered by the operations of the land mortgage banks. The Act was accordingly extended to Dabhoi, Tilakwada and Waghodia talukas of the Baroda district and Kamrej and Palsana talukas of the Navsari district in 1941.

The Act is applicable only to agriculturists whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 750, and whose income from agriculture is not less than two-thirds of his total income. The debt for which conciliation is sought should not be less than Rs. 100 or more than Rs. 25,000. In 1939, in order to extend the benefit of this legislation, the maximum income limit was extended to Rs. 1,500.

It was also made compulsory for the conciliation boards in giving their awards to give clear alternatives, (i) for lump sum settlements within not less than three months, as the debtor requires time to get his loan sanctioned from the land mortgage bank, or (ii) for payment by instalments with a fixed rate of interest.

The board examines the accounts produced by the creditors and attempts to compose the debts through compromise. If both parties fail to come to a settlement, the application is filed; if the creditor refuses to come to terms, a certificate is issued to the debtor and the creditor loses his rights to costs and to interest exceeding 6 per cent in any subsequent civil suit. If he fails to present himself or does not produce his accounts, the debt is declared null and void.

The debt conciliation boards are presided over by naib subas. The president is assisted by 3 to 9 members. To link up closely the work of the debt conciliation boards and the land mortgage banks, a director representing these banks serves on the board, wherever possible.

During the year, the conciliation boards dealt with 271 cases in which the aggregate claim was for Rs. 4.88 lakhs. Conciliation was effected in 75 cases in which the total claim of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was settled for Rs. 0.77 lakhs or 70.8 per cent of the demand.

The number of applications and the amount of debt involved are meagre when compared with the magnitude of rural indebtedness. The number of applications during the years since 1936-37 were 207, 329, 509, 361, 333 and 271. The increase in the number is meagre considering the expansion of the area of the operation of the Act.

The facilities offered by the amendments of 1939 do not seem to have made the Act more popular. The figures do not show that agriculturists have realised the advantages offered to them. One of the reasons why people have not been coming forward to take greater advantage of the Act, is the inability of creditors to get ready cash in settlement of their debts. The extension of co-operative movement and of land mortgage banks will go a long way to meet these needs.

(v) Backward Classes Land Protection Act, 1938

238. BACKWARD CLASSES LAND PROTECTION ACT—The Raniparaj and other backward classes, because of their poverty and ignorance, easily fall into debt and are being steadily ousted from their lands by

money lenders. Statistics show that in Sankheda and Tilakwada, during the quinquennium 1930-35, 14 per cent of their lands had passed out of their hands and the deterioration was progressive. The same state of things prevailed in the Navsari district. Such alienation, if it had been allowed to continue, would ultimately have turned these people into a landless class. The object of this Act is to prevent this.

The Act prohibits the alienation of lands of backward classes, except on one-year's lease, without permission. The naib suba is empowered to give permission, provided the land is to be alienated to a person belonging to a backward community. Land which has been alienated against rules is restored by the naib suba.

The Act, by preventing alienation, has curtailed the credit of their proprietors. Therefore, along with this legislation for their protection, co-operative societies have been organised to finance them, and in order to facilitate lending, co-operative societies, agricultural banks and land mortgage banks have been allowed to accept the Raniparaj lands in mortgage without the consent of the naib subas. But lands so mortgaged to co-operative institutions, cannot be alienated except on one year's lease.

The Act has been applied to Songadh, Vyara, Mahuva and Mangrol talukas of the Navsari district, and Sankheda, Tilakwada, Dabhoi and Waghodia talukas of the Baroda district.

Under the Act, 10 applications were received by the Navsari vibhag and 111 by the Vyara vibhag. Of these, permission for transfer of khata lands was granted in 41 cases only and 80 applications were disallowed.

The Government have ordered that settlement of mortgage transactions by transfer of suitable lands should be allowed in respect of lands of backward classes provided these transactions were (i) prior to the date on which the Act came into force, and (ii) for the benefit of the backward class only.

CHAPTER XV

AGRICULTURE

239. GENERAL — The programme of improvements laid down for the year was disturbed by

- (i) the unprecedented character of the monsoon,
- (ii) the increasing shortage of iron and other essential materials, and
- (iii) the upset in the established order of cropping created by the necessity to increase local food supplies at the expense of non-food commercial crops, in particular, the shorter staple cottons.

These factors disturbed the seed organisation in cotton and T. 21 paddy and the sugarcane arrangements in Gandevi. In the main, the energies of the department during the year under report were directed to the consolidation of earlier projects, rather than to the initiation of new ones.

240. ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT — The activities of the department consist of

A. Research —

- (a) Plant breeding and pathology.
- (b) Agricultural chemistry.

B. Agriculture —

- (a) Farms and experiments.
- (b) Propaganda and education.
- (c) Schemes.
- (d) Seed supply organisation.

C. Animal husbandry and veterinary relief.

D. Poultry development.

E. Horticulture.

F. Agricultural engineering.

G. Marketing.

A. Research

241. COTTON ROOT ROT — It was estimated in 1932 when the scheme for research of cotton root rot was taken up, that this disease caused a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs a year in Gujarat, of which Rs. 25 lakhs was in the State. The search for a cotton which is really resistant to the invasion of this soil borne fungus has been in progress for the last ten years. Hundreds of varieties of cotton have been tested and only one type, Karkhadi cotton, a local product isolated quite early in this research scheme has given indication of substantial resistance to this disease. But the Karkhadi staple is of a poor quality—its spinning performance is only 10 against 24 of Broach 9. Similar investigations in the Punjab have shown no better results. It is clear that the truly immune Karkhadi cotton is difficult to secure. It has been decided to postpone the hybridisation programme temporarily and concentrate all efforts on evolving a Karkhadi strain with very high resistance to root rot, before the question of improving the quality is taken up.

242. PATHOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON OTHER CROPS — Several other crops attacked by fungi were examined. The fungi causing the death of cane shortly after the shooting of the setts, those causing the damping off of tobacco leaves and the juar leaf blight were identified and found controllable by the use of Bordeaux mixture. Some work was done in the combating of the havoc caused by the storage beetle in stored maize. Soft rot of ginger appears to be controllable by the use of Ceresan dusting.

243. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY — The section received 197 samples for analysis. 178 of these were dealt with during the year. Of these, 56 referred to soils, 67 to water, 18 to fertilising substances, and 36 to feeding stuffs. The following are some of the important investigations taken up during the year:—

- (i) The growth of different cottons on different soils.
- (ii) A study of low grade Virginia tobacco. Results indicate that the quality of response to curing is dependent on the nitrogen content of the leaf.
- (iii) A study of the soluble salt content in the soil of the Harij dry farm. Good monsoon and the drainage system installed are having beneficial effects on the excess salt content.
- (iv) Manurial treatment of sugarcane at Vyara.
- (v) The effect of cultivation on the soil of the Nimetta grass bhir (beed).
- (vi) The effects of manuring and cooking on the Vitamin C content of fruits and vegetables.

The agricultural chemist continued to guide the analytical and research work of the cane chemist at the sugarcane station at Vyara.

Cheap and rapid chemical methods of analysis have been utilised by the laboratory.

244. CROP RESEARCH — Crop research was conducted at five main stations: Baroda, Amreli, Dabhoi, Jagudan and Vyara. The work on cotton at the farms was concerned with the selection or evolution of a type best suited to the soil and climate of the area. On Dabhoi farm 36 varieties of paddy from outside were compared with the local strains both in the open field and transplanted kyari conditions, and cultural experiments were carried out to study the effects of irrigation, green manuring and fertilisers. Besides this, experiments with bajri, tilis and groundnuts were continued and several promising types isolated.

B. Agriculture

245. EXPERIMENTAL FARMS — Separate farms have been established for each of the distinctive agricultural tracts of the State, to experiment with crops and processes of agriculture and discover those best suited to the soil, the climate and condition of the area, and to help to provide the need for pedigree seeds, modern implements and manure. There are nine such farms in the State occupying an area of 494 acres.

Baroda farm: The central farm is at Baroda. It has an area of 163 bighas of sandy loam known as gorat. Cultural, varietal and manurial experiments were carried out with the crops of the district. The Baroda farm bajri has maintained its high yielding capacity by giving 1,394 lbs. per acre. Amongst wheat varieties, Cawnpore 13 has proved the best. The horticultural section experimented with new and improved varieties of lemons, bananas, pomegranates, etc. In the fruit preservation laboratory, fruit canning, bottling of juices, preparation of jams and jellies are taught. Attached to the farm is Sheth Dosabhai Maganlal Agricultural Institute, which offers courses of training in different subjects of agriculture. A number of experiments were directed to cigarette tobacco but these were in part vitiated by extensive crinkle and root rot. The farm supplied 8,525 lbs. of B. 9 nucleus seeds, 1,615 lbs. of wheat seeds, 1,145 lbs. of groundnut seeds and 1,560 lbs. of T. 21 paddy seeds.

Dabhoi farm: It has an area of 118 bighas of medium black, black cotton, gorat and kyari lands. The farm serves as the centre of production of pedigree seeds of B. D. 8 cotton, which is found to be the type best suited to this tract. Of this seed, 9,440 lbs. were supplied during the year. Experiments with open field paddy are also conducted here in co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural

Research. Special problems connected with the irrigation of black cotton soils and the utilisation of the Wadhwana tank water are also being studied. Bhatpur juwar gave the best yield of 368 lbs. per bigha.

In the Navsari district, there are two farms: the Vyara farm for the sugarcane area of Gandevi and the Vesma farm which serves the cotton interests of the district.

Vyara farm: The area of this farm is about 47 bighas of black kyari soil. Its principal function is to experiment with different types of sugarcane and supply sets of improved cane to cultivators. The cane investigation tests resulted in the superiority of C. O. 527 over P. O. J. 2878, the former yielding 18,412 lbs. of gul as against 6,958 lbs. yielded by the latter. This is a valuable addition to the two important canes C. O. 421 and C. O. 419 already under extension in the Gandevi area.

Varietal and manurial experiments on paddy are in progress and bone-meal has been found to be useful in conjunction with green manure or compost. Z. 149, I. P. 18 and Palmer 246 were some of the best yielders.

The farm also supplied 17,580 lbs. of paddy seeds and 17,190 sets of sugarcane for extension in Umra and Gandevi.

Vesma farm: The area of the farm is 106 bighas representing the black cotton soil of the Navsari district. The primary function of the farm is to supply nucleus seeds of 1027 A. L. F. cotton for the extension of the seed organisation and during this year 7,012 lbs. of such seeds were issued.

Cultural and manurial experiments with other types of cotton, groundnut and juwar were also carried out. A. K. 10 erect groundnut yielding 1,702 lbs. per acre was found superior. The farm also supplied 1,425 lbs. of groundnut and 480 lbs. of B. P. 53 juwar seeds.

Jagudan farm: The area of the farm is 88 bighas representing the sandy alluvial soil of the tract. The farm is associated with Dholleras cotton improvement scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and conducts experiments with Wagad types of cotton. Wagad 8 cotton stands first among the closed-boll types of cotton, the other promising selections being S. 126, S. 115, J. S. 179 and J. S. 197. Jagudan bajri has continued to prove the best of its kind. Cawnpore 13 wheat gave good results.

Attached to the farm is Seth Bhogilal Rajaram Institute, which offers long and short term courses of training in agriculture.

The farm supplied 2,368 lbs. of cotton seed, 3,200 lbs. of Jagudan bajri, 447 lbs. of juwar and 7,652 lbs. of wheat seed.

Amreli farm: To admit of larger nucleus stocks, the area of the farm is increased from 105 bighas to 147 bighas of medium black soil of the tract. The Dholleras cotton scheme is in operation in this farm also. The best pure type at present is C.520, due to its better yield and ginning percentage. Other promising selections are S.18 and S.19. A. H. 32, an erect type of groundnut, and A. K. 17, a spreading type, proved suitable. The wheat varieties B. 162 and Cawnpore 13 gave the best results. The sugarcane varieties C.O. 313, C.O. 421 and C. O. 419 proved better than P. O. J. 2878.

The farm issued 552 lbs. of cotton seed, 2,880 lbs. of wheat seed, 487 lbs. of groundnut seed and 2,000 lbs. of sugarcane.

Harij farm: It covers 612 bighas of salt crusted soil. Of these, 102 bighas have been cleared of mesquite and provided with drains. During the year, work was devoted mainly to the levelling and bunding of the area. The carefully arranged system was damaged by heavy floods. Cropping has been arranged for the next season. The object is to study the possibilities of dry farming cum drainage in dealing with salt accumulation in the soil.

Kalyanpura farm: It has an area of 78 bighas. It will serve the very useful purpose of developing agriculture among the Waghers whose methods of farming are primitive in the extreme. The work of the farm has, however, been held up by unfavourable seasonal conditions.

That these farms are fulfilling their functions is proved by the increased number of recommendable varieties of all the main crops now extant, as compared with those in existence five or six years ago before the farms began to pay any attention to modern field experimental work. The value of the pure nuclei of the seed maintained on such farms is reflected in the big and ever increasing seed supply. Another indication of the good effects of the field experimental work is given by the increase in the use of fertilisers—chemical and others.

246. PROPAGANDA — The crux of the problem in agriculture is to link the work of the experimental farms with the villages, to induce the agriculturist to adopt the varieties, methods of farming and collection of manure etc., which the farms after numerous experiments and field trials have found to be the best suited to the tract. A solution of this problem is attempted on a comprehensive plan which includes (i) intensive work units, (ii) agricultural education, (iii) tours and exhibitions, and (iv) rural reconstruction centres. A special feature of the plan is the work on a series of subsidised experimental plots in each district, on which useful and successful experiments of the Government farms are repeated under ordinary conditions of cultivation. There were 10 of these in operation, supplementing the work of the district farms.

(i) *Intensive work units*: This is the most important and the widespread section of agricultural propaganda. Areas selected for intensive work are divided into units of about twenty villages and each unit again divided into three or four sub-units. A unit is in charge of an overseer and a sub-unit under a kamgar assisted by a fieldman, all trained on the Government farms. The kamgars carry out selected experiments on farms of agriculturists as an object lesson to the villagers, besides distributing improved seeds and implements and showing improved methods of collecting manure. In this work they are assisted more and more by the better farming societies, which have been established in the villages of these units. On this plan, there were 18 intensive units serving 387 villages of all the districts. A new Navsari-Palsana unit is being organised. The following figures indicate the good work these units did during the year:—

	Baroda district	Navsari district	Mehsana district	Amreli district	Total 1941-42	Total 1940-41
Crop trials on agriculturists' farms.	342	324	426	183	1,275	1,905
Compost collected in thousands of pounds.	3,851	2,032	4,000	13,427	23,310	16,737

In the areas outside the intensive zones, graduate assistants tour with itinerant carts, according to settled programmes. These, too, show the cultivators improved seeds and implements, teach them the best methods of collecting and preserving manure and distribute seeds and implements at concession rates. A new feature this year was the introduction of 16 mm. films on these circuits in co-operation with the Government of Bombay. The four district carts made 31 circuits touching 248 villages. Over 89,477 persons attended lantern lectures and cart exhibitions. Orders were registered for the supply of 217 implements, 37,340 lbs. of seed and 5,750 lbs. of artificial manures. Navsari circuit had a very heavy demand of paddy seeds due to breaches of kyari bunds by heavy floods. 3,39,000 lbs. of paddy seeds were imported by arrangements with the Governments of Bombay and U. P.

(ii) *Agricultural education* : Another important means of disseminating knowledge among the rural population is to train young agriculturists at Government farms so that they may go back to their lands with greater experience and knowledge and become more efficient farmers. Courses in agriculture are given at the farms at Baroda, Jagudan and Amreli. The Baroda farm has a long course of training extending over a year and several short courses of six to twelve weeks, giving instruction in practical farming, and special subjects such as tobacco production and curing, poultry rearing, horticulture, oil

engine and tractor, dairy and livestock. One hundred students are taken up at a time. At Jagudan and Amreli farms, similar one year and short courses are being conducted. All students receive stipends while they are in the farms. The candidates that go back from year to year to their villages after training help to improve the standard of cultivation in the neighbourhood.

The number of students receiving instruction in short-term and long-term courses of training at the different centres is given below:—

				Number of students
Institute long courses (10 months)				
Agriculture	...	...	...	70
Horticulture	...	...	...	9
Institute short courses (3 months)				
Agriculture	...	...	...	86
Tobacco curing	...	...	...	8
Engineering	...	...	...	45
Poultry keeping	...	...	...	8
Fruit preservation	...	...	...	4
Sugarcane (Raniparaj)		...	...	4
Rural school courses	...	...	...	84
Rural reconstruction summer classes			...	56

A school on the lines of the one at Deodarda was started at Dabhoi during the year.

(iii) *Tours and exhibitions* : The third means of propaganda is by conducting instructional tours, agricultural shows, exhibitions and demonstrations. During the year, 43 leading agriculturists interested in agricultural progress and research were taken to the institutions of the department at Government expense. Special efforts are made to attract parties of cultivators to Jagudan and Amreli farms and farmers' days organised for the purpose. Over 700 attended these shows.

The only important show was the one organised at the time of the session of the Indian Science Congress. The agricultural institute museum, which is rapidly coming to be recognised as unique in the country, attracted a good deal of favourable comment.

247. **RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTRES** — A rural reconstruction centre is an efficient agency for spreading agricultural knowledge but it is not merely that. Its aim is to develop in the people living in

villages a desire for a higher standard of living, 'the will to live better,' and to bring into existence in the area enthusiastic workers with qualities of leadership who can eventually take over, maintain and develop the work of the centre. This object is achieved by establishing in every village of the centre a co-operative society, whose aim is to effect improvement in all aspects of rural life and whose functions comprise all objects of utility to the village. When such societies have been established in all the villages, a union will be formed which will be entrusted with the task of continuing the work of the centre. Much of the spade work has been done.

248. KOSAMBA CENTRE — The Kosamba centre was established in 1930-31. Its activities are twofold :—

- (i) work at the centre,
- (ii) work in the selected villages.

The activities at the centre were directed towards subsidiary occupations like poultry keeping, kitchen and flower gardening, holding summer school for cottage industries, scouting, sanitation and cottage industries like spinning, weaving, carding, tape-making etc. The summer school was attended by 55 candidates. Teachers, vahivatdars and officers of the other development departments attended the officers' rural uplift class. The summary given below of the activities of the centre indicates the many-sidedness of the work done by the centre:

(i) *Agricultural* : The centre controls 9 co-operative 1027 A. L. F. cotton sale societies which commanded 41,888 bighas under different grades for seed organisation. The societies were granted a cultivation loan of Rs. 98,400.

(ii) *Kitchen gardening and horticulture* : Demonstrations were held in 13 villages and prizes given. The centre introduced on sale 64 fruit plants in the centre villages.

(iii) *Livestock and poultry* : The centre helped in the introduction of 4 Kamrej bulls to improve the livestock. 13 Kamrej cows were supplied from the Mehsana district. 59 R. I. R. cockerels and 475 hatching eggs were issued to the villages. The centre itself possesses 116 poultry for multiplication. 27 Jamnapari goats have been received for multiplication.

(iv) *Cottage industries* : 420 lbs. of slivers, 2,393 yards of cloth, and 22,936 ft. of bed-tapes were prepared by the villagers. 140 candidates were trained in carpet making, tailoring, etc.

(v) *Co-operation* : During the year, the Mangrol taluka Development Association was revived. The total number of co-operative societies functioning with the centre is 55. The thrift

societies for women deposited Rs. 1,302. The khedut co-operative gin ginned 4,934 bhars of cotton and pressed 3,512 bales.

(vi) *Sanitation*: The centre works in close co-operation with the Kosamba health unit and helped in the introduction of 16 septic tanks, 13 bath-rooms, 47 ventilators, 1 chimney, 12 soakage pits and 16 chokdis.

(vii) *Exhibition* : The ninth annual exhibition was held at the centre in March. 1,985 exhibits of crops were displayed. Cattle, poultry and baby shows were also organised. The centre was also represented at the Baroda show at the Indian Science Congress held in Baroda.

These figures are fairly impressive but it is the steady change in the outlook of these villages which is the matter for real satisfaction.

249. **KARIAN CENTRE** — The rural reconstruction centre at Karjan was started in 1938-39. The centre was badly inundated by heavy floods of July last and a new centre had to be organised. It concentrated its work in the surrounding 11 villages, dealing with agricultural improvement, livestock, cottage industries, adult education, sanitation and other activities relating to rural welfare. During the year, the centre's chief agricultural interest was B. D. 8 cotton. The three societies pooled 1,200 bhars of B. D. cotton and pressed 1,039 bales. The farmers got on an average Rs. 33 premium per bhar for B. D. 8 over local cotton. It is expected that in the next season the area in the A and B grade of the cotton seed supply of B. D. 8 cotton will be 13,500 bighas. 145 villagers collected 909 cart loads of urine earth and the centre supplied 1,740 lbs. of bone-meal, 3,040 lbs. of castor cake, 470 lbs. of Sann hemp and 750 fruit plants. Six thrift societies deposited Rs. 1,573.

250. **DEODARDA THAKARDA SCHOOL** — Similar in aims to these reconstruction centres is the Thakarda boarding school at Deodarda, near Patan, financed from the Diamond Jubilee Trust.

The school aims primarily at three things, viz

- (i) to teach good agriculture,
- (ii) to instil among the boys 'the will to live better,' and
- (iii) to train up leaders.

The aim is to train the boys in such a way that they may make good cultivators and good members of their community. In this way the school will become the centre of rural reconstruction among the Thakardas of that area.

The school has a farm of 93 bighas and accommodation for hundred boys. Education is partly literary and partly manual, manual education consisting of agriculture, poultry-keeping and cottage industries.

251. EFFECTS OF PROPAGANDA — The effects of this propaganda are indicated by the increase in the use of modern implements, fertilisers, better seeds and manure during the last six years.

	1935-36	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Major implements ...	27	913	735	806
Minor implements ...	3,050	6,815	5,973	1,502
in lakhs of pounds				
Fertilisers ...	1'2	21'3	20'00	86'2
Manure made by the agriculturists ...	6'27*	14'76	20'28	23'31
Pedigree seeds issued ...	4'6	13'77	33'13	42'30

* 1936-37 figures.

As indicated by these figures of purchases from the department, the use of pedigree seeds has increased about 10 times, of fertilisers 70 times, of major implements 30 times, and the making of urine earth and compost manure has increased from 6·27 lakh pounds in 1936-37 to 23·31 lakh pounds in 1941-42.

Schemes

252. ASSISTED SCHEMES — The following schemes were worked in co-operation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee:—

- (i) The 1027 A. L. F. cotton extension scheme : The scheme reached its final stage when the Cotton Control Act was passed prohibiting the cultivation of any other cotton except 1027 A. L. F. cotton from seeds which had to be obtained from authorised seed depots. In the year under report, it was feared that as a result of heavy floods it would become necessary to withdraw the application of the Act, but subsequent findings indicated that the sowing in general had been done with the depot seeds. The seed organisation secured 4,293 cart loads of seeds, of which 1,200 cart loads were supplied to the Gujarat States and the rest stocked in 21 seed depots. Special stencil mark was given to the Baroda State produce and certified bales were sold through the marketing office.

- (ii) B. D. 8 cotton extension scheme : The Dabhoi farm has been established to work this scheme. It began functioning in April 1939 and has made steady progress. During the year, seed supply sufficient for 40,000 bighas was issued but unseasonable rains reduced the area to 14,410 bighas of the required purity. The total crop was 2,944 bhars, securing on an average premium of Rs. 15 to 30. This created a heavy demand for the seed and 3,01,440 lbs. of seed to cover 62,800 bighas were supplied in the area of special concentration and 2,07,840 lbs. in other areas of the black soil tract.
- (iii) B. 9 cotton extension scheme : 2,28,950 lbs. of seed have been supplied to cover an area of 39,378 bighas of which 1,320 bighas will be under the 'A' grade, 14,415 under the 'B' grade of seed production and about 23,640 bighas will be under commercial crop.
- (iv) Dholleras cotton improvement scheme at Jagudan and Amreli : The scheme has been extended for another period of five years. At Jagudan, the favourable selections obtained are S. 126, S. 115, J. S. 179, J. S. 197 while in Amreli the selections on hand are S. 3, S. 6, S. 9, S. 10, S. 18, S. 19 of which the last two have shown better results than the local type and C. 520.

There are three schemes which are conducted with the financial aid of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research:

- (i) Paddy research scheme : 36 new paddies from other parts of India were compared with the local strains, both in the open field and under transplanted kyari conditions. 5 of these compared very favourably with the local types under open conditions and 25 of them under kyari conditions.
- (ii) Investigation of suitable types of sugarcane for Gujarat which is carried on at the Vyara farm.
- (iii) Grass land improvement scheme : This has received the financial sanction of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Some spade work has already been done departmentally in the Khanghi bhir (beed) at Nimetta. Manuring tests indicate that nitrogen with phosphate gives the best results. 500 bighas have been tractor-ploughed and will be under food crops for a period of three years, after which period, the area will be put down under good grass.

253. STATE SCHEMES — Besides these, the following schemes were undertaken by the State:—

- (i) The Virginia tobacco ~~improvement~~ scheme: In 1940, the Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for establishing four centres where cultivators were to be subsidised to grow Virginia tobacco and for construction of barns to which the green leaf could be brought and cured. The farmers grow the crop under official guidance and the centre buys curable leaf at an agreed price. The total area under the crop during the year was 70 acres. Damage by crinkle was noticed in some fields to the extent of 25 per cent. The proportion of cured leaf to green leaf was 1:5.41. The top grade proportion came to 45.25 to 64.1 per cent. The average cost of production at Baroda comes to 4.35 annas per lb. as against 5.35 annas per lb. of realisation. The results in the Baroda district were a distinct improvement on earlier years, but it was decided not to extend the work in 1942-43. In the Mehsana and Amreli districts, results in getting effective leaf were again disappointing and the work will be curtailed.
- (ii) The Gandevi sugarcane scheme: This is a six years' scheme aiming at the development of growers' cane supply association round Gandevi factory, and the general improvement of the standard of cane cultivation. To organise the association, the services of a co-operative organiser were obtained on loan from the Government of the United Provinces. Farmers are encouraged to grow more and better cane by concessions in irrigation rates, by trade advances and loans for manures, fertilisers and seeds and by transport improvement.

This is the second year of the operation of the scheme. The factory crushed 4.91 lakh maunds of cane as against 4.15 lakhs in the previous year, of which 87 per cent was supplied by the union. The area under cane cultivation was 1,400 acres. The cane association has been turned into a co-operative union and 17 primary societies have been formed.

The union commands about 100 bighas under cane for standard seed. 1,574 bags of fertilisers were supplied by the union to its members. The improved canes for the area are C. O. 527, C. O. 419 and C. O. 421. The improved canes gave on an average 4 to 5 tons more of cane; better manuring caused an increase of 3 tons per bigha and set planting in place of the local practice of whole cane gave an increase of 2 tons per bigha.

At Umra, the lands have been acquired by the factory. The area of 78 bighas planted last year ~~was~~ bigha. A temporary earthen bund was ~~constructed~~ in the Ambica river by the factory which ~~enabled~~ the pumping to continue in the hot season. ⁶ Government have decided to create a permanent weir as the supply will be insufficient for 500 bighas.

254. PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION — There is much loss from soil erosion which goes on unchecked in Gujerat and Kathiawar, from sheet erosion on farmers' fields or by gully (kotar) erosion on the denuded sources of streams and along the banks of the larger rivers like the Sabarmati and the Shetrunji. To educate the people to the seriousness of this loss and discover the best ways of checking it, the Government established a separate organisation with a special soil conservation officer under the control of a committee consisting of the Sar Suba, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer and the Conservator of Forests. Special officers were deputed to study operations for prevention of soil erosion in the Punjab. Funds have been provided for preliminary operations in three blocks:—

- (a) at the head waters of the Shetrunji river, south of Dhari,
- (b) in the area to the west of the Dhari-Amreli road, and
- (c) at Hirapura, typical of the area bordering the Sabarmati.

In Mehsana, certain amount of contour bunding and gully plugging was done but more systematic work was commenced only recently.

In the Dhari and Amreli areas, the progress was better. 530 bighas of cultivated land in the block was protected by contour bunding and 700 contour trenches on the hill sides and 1,200 gully plugging dams were constructed. 6,000 lbs. of seeds of babul and aml were sown and 3,000 seedlings were planted.

As the outcome of propaganda, 540 bighas of land outside the experimental block were bunded.

255. SEED ORGANISATION — Once a new variety has been established as superior by experiments at the farms and a popular demand is created by propaganda, the cultivator should be assured of the supply of pure seed if the variety is to remain pure. To meet this need, the department has built up a seed organisation. The seed farm supplies seed to a nucleus of growers who grow their seeds under close supervision for the farm depot. The farm depot distributes seeds to 'A' grade certified farmers, whose produce in its turn will pass

out to unions of growers and thence, through the seed depots, to the ordinary cultivator. Such organisations have been built up for cotton 1027 A. L. F. in Navsari, B. D. 8 and B. 9 in Baroda, Wagad 8 in Mehsana, C. 520 in Amreli, for Pusa 4 and Pusa 52 wheats, A. H. 32 and A. H. 25 groundnuts, P. O. J. 2878 and C. O. 419 sugarcane, Jagudan bajri, paddy types T. 1 and T. 2 and Kohlam 79 and Kohlam 226.

The following figures show the expansion in the seed organisation :—

Year			Total amount of seed issued	Origin
1935-36	...	...	4.6 lakh lbs.	Bombay
1939-40	...	...	13.77 "	Baroda State
1940-41	...	...	36.43 "	"
1941-42	...	...	54.5 "	"

256. NEW SCHEMES — Of the new schemes put into operation during the year, the majority refer to livestock improvement:

- (i) The goat virus and livestock disease investigation laboratory has been established and will prepare our own vaccine for rinderpest in the coming year.
- (ii) A poultry investigation laboratory has been established in Baroda with the co-operation of the Government of Bombay and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
- (iii) The acceptance by the Government of a sheep breeding and wool marketing scheme in Patan which will be pressed forward in 1942-43.
- (iv) The Makarpura dairy extension scheme: This will be worked on the Bakrol bhir (beed) which has been transferred to the department. It will be used as a Kankrej cattle breeding farm and a dry stock maintenance area, thus increasing the milk producing capacity of the Makarpura dairy.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research accepted the following two schemes:

- (i) for grass and grazing land improvement research, and
- (ii) for the improvement of pulses and millets which is expected to come into operation in 1942-43.

The Council also agreed to the extension of the paddy improvement scheme at Dabhoi and the sugarcane improvement scheme at Vyara for a further period of two years.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned the extension of the Dholleras and Matha breeding scheme for a further period of 5 years, increase in the staff of the B. D. 8 scheme and a new scheme for the extension of B. 9 cotton.

C. Veterinary

257. VETERINARY RELIEF — 37 dispensaries continued to operate. The number of cases treated was 60,367 as against 58,529 in the previous year. The daily average attendance per dispensary increased from 14.19 to 15 during the year under report and the expenditure per case increased from 8.5 as. to 9.5 as.

The number of reported cases of outbreaks of contagious diseases, chiefly foot and mouth diseases, was 227 as against 241 in the preceding year. Rinderpest and haemorrhagic septicaemia outbreaks were much below average. These were attended to by the veterinary surgeons and preventive inoculations and vaccinations were given to 1,02,690 animals. During the year, 3,340 animals were castrated as against 3,282 in the previous year.

258. VETERINARY RESEARCH — The work of the buildings and laboratories for veterinary and poultry disease investigations has been completed. The goat virus laboratory will supply the necessary vaccine for rinderpest in the coming year.

The veterinary investigation officer received 987 specimens of pathological material for laboratory examination. 75 per cent of the investigations were confirmed by the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Mukteswar. Outbreaks of anthrax in sheep, goats and cattle were noticed for the first time in the State. Contagious Agelactic in goats and Halmanthic infections in buffaloes were also noticed for the first time. 12 suspected sterile cows were infected with detoxicated urine which helped in preganating 6.

259. LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT — There were three schemes in operation for the improvement of livestock:—

- (a) Rabari colonisation scheme.
- (b) Kankrej breeding farm scheme.
- (c) Premium bull scheme.

(a) *Rabari colonisation scheme*: The objects of the scheme are three :—

- (i) the controlled improvement of grass lands and livestock;

- (ii) the elimination of the conflict between the cultivators and the Rabaris due to the depredation of the cattle of the Rabaris; and
- (iii) the general uplift of the community.

The need of the Rabaris for pastures is met by establishing Rabari colonies on cultivable waste lands, on condition that along with the raising of cattle they will grow fodder crops; and secondly, by controlled improvement of grass. The settlements are first being tried in the Mehsana district where the problem is most acute. There were 7 settlements during the year and 6 more have been sanctioned.

The total area covered by these colonies was 4,735 bighas of which about 1,300 bighas were allowed to be under fodder crops and the rest as grazing land. 115 families possessing 1,191 cattle were settled on these colonies.

The question of Thakarda settlement is on hand and 17 families have been allotted 215 bighas of land.

(b) *Kankrej breeding farm*: This scheme has been developed to supply pure bred Kankrej bulls to be used for improving the village and rabari cattle. It is worked in co-operation with a local land owner at Khoraj in the Kadi taluka. The farm had 52 cows, each giving on an average 16.5 lbs. of milk a day. 11 bull calves were supplied to the villages of the Navsari district. The present male stock is 25.

(c) *Premium bull scheme*: According to this scheme, six gir bulls are to be introduced every year in six villages of Kodinar for four years. No bulls were introduced this year on account of famine conditions. The progeny of the 14 bulls in service are noticeably superior to the local breed. Conditions in Kodinar, however, have not been favourable to the scheme for the last three years owing to the scarcity of fodder.

Besides these, there were 11 Kankrej bulls, 2 Gir bulls and 2 buffalo bulls in service in 15 villages. To these, 14 Kankrej bulls and 1 Murrah buffalo bull were added during the year.

260. CATTLE SHOWS — There were no local shows, but the State was represented at the Western Regional Cattle Show at Bhavnagar. 188 cattle were exhibited who secured 24 prizes, 12 being firsts.

261. MAKARPURA DAIRY — The strength of the herd during the year was 135 as against 185 in the previous year, and 1,19,257 lbs. of milk were supplied as against 1,15,006 lbs. in the preceding year. The dairy also supplied 3 Kankrej bulls.

An extension scheme at Bakrol bhir (beed) in association with the Makarpura dairy has been sanctioned. The area will function as a dry stock maintenance area and breeding farm, leaving the dairy to concentrate on ~~its normal work~~ ^{production}.

D. Poultry

262. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT — The poultry improvement scheme is in the 6th year of its working. There are 8 poultry adjuncts on the Government farms to provide improved birds and eggs to the chicken farmers. The entire stock of the Karjan centre was lost during the July floods. The total strength of the Government stock was 623 birds and 14,912 eggs were supplied. The breeding season was good this year and 305 cocks and 3,500 eggs were issued for improvement work.

E. Horticulture

263. DEVELOPMENT — The demand for nursery grafts is brisk though the prices have risen. Besides those issued from Dhari and Kodinar nurseries, 789 mango plants, 2,387 citrus, 1,725 guava and 2,165 other plants were supplied to cultivators this year through the horticulturist's office. There is a steadily rising interest in fruit growing as shown by the marked increase in the total area under fruit plantations from 6,229 bighas in 1936-37 to 7,296 bighas in 1939-40 and 10,393 bighas in 1940-41.

3,650 Kew pineapple suckers were supplied free to 25 applicants of the Gandevi taluka who suffered from the heavy floods of July 1941.

264. NURSERIES — Kodinar and Dhari hold possibilities of becoming important fruit growing centres in Kathiawar. The Government, therefore, laid out a plot at Dhari in 1937-38 intending it to become 'the centre of fruit growers' association and announced several important concessions, such as easy terms for securing lands for orchards. Similarly at Kodinar a small plot of 20 bighas was started in 1938-39 as a joint enterprise with the Kodinar banking union.

The Dhari and Kodinar nurseries have raised about 10,000 and 7,000 fruit plants respectively. They have sold 4,128 and 3,890 fruit plants besides several pounds of seeds during the year under report. 47 applications for facilities under this scheme were sanctioned during the year. The Dhari fruit growers' association has been registered and has a membership of 117 as against 29 in the previous year. A large scale enterprise for fruit growing is about to be launched in the Kodinar taluka. Nearly 10,000 seedlings of various trees like tamarind and mango are raised in the Dhari and Kodinar nurseries to

meet the demands of the tree extension scheme under the soil conservation officer.

The Gandevi nursery has an area of 27 aas. It was established in 1938-39 to act as a nursery and an experimental station for fruit growing for Gandevi, which is one of the most important fruit growing centres in Gujerat. Pineapple, mango and citrus experiments are progressing satisfactorily on the Gandevi farm. Mango and chiku plots are being laid out. The bund across the river and the rest house are new additions to the farm.

265. ORCHARD EXPANSION — At the Baroda farm, the grape and fig plantations are getting established. The mango varietal area on this farm has not developed satisfactorily. Several new fruits have been introduced. The tangelo came into bearing and the first fruits are quite encouraging. The quality of the pomegranate varieties on the Baroda farm is now under study. Four varieties of lichee, grape fruit and orange were brought to Baroda for trial. The Eureka and Italian lemons are doing well. The Kew pineapple crop in Gandevi was good though some plants suffered from collar rot.

266. FRUIT PRESERVATION — Further work was carried on in the designing of a mango pulp extractor but the invention is not perfected yet. The fruit preservation factory continued to work satisfactorily. The 'Barind' lime juice and 'Paporange' marmalade made in this laboratory were both approved by the Director General of Military Supplies, New Delhi, and the question of registering the factory for supplies is under consideration. To enable the factory to meet increased demands, the Baroda Industries Board have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 as fluid capital and if sufficient fuel and containers are available, it is hoped to organise the factory on a bigger scale.


267. TRAINING — Horticultural training was given to the students at the Agricultural Institute. Two fruit preservation classes were held during the year. Besides these, demonstrations in fruit preservation were given at Kosamba, Jagudan and Vesma. Several instructive pamphlets of horticultural interest were published during the year.

F. Agricultural engineering

268. ACTIVITIES — The main activities of the section were as follows:—

- (i) *Boring* : Apart from the standard operations of boring to improve local wells, the department undertook deep level boring, in an explorative study of the areas where waters are brackish. Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned for this

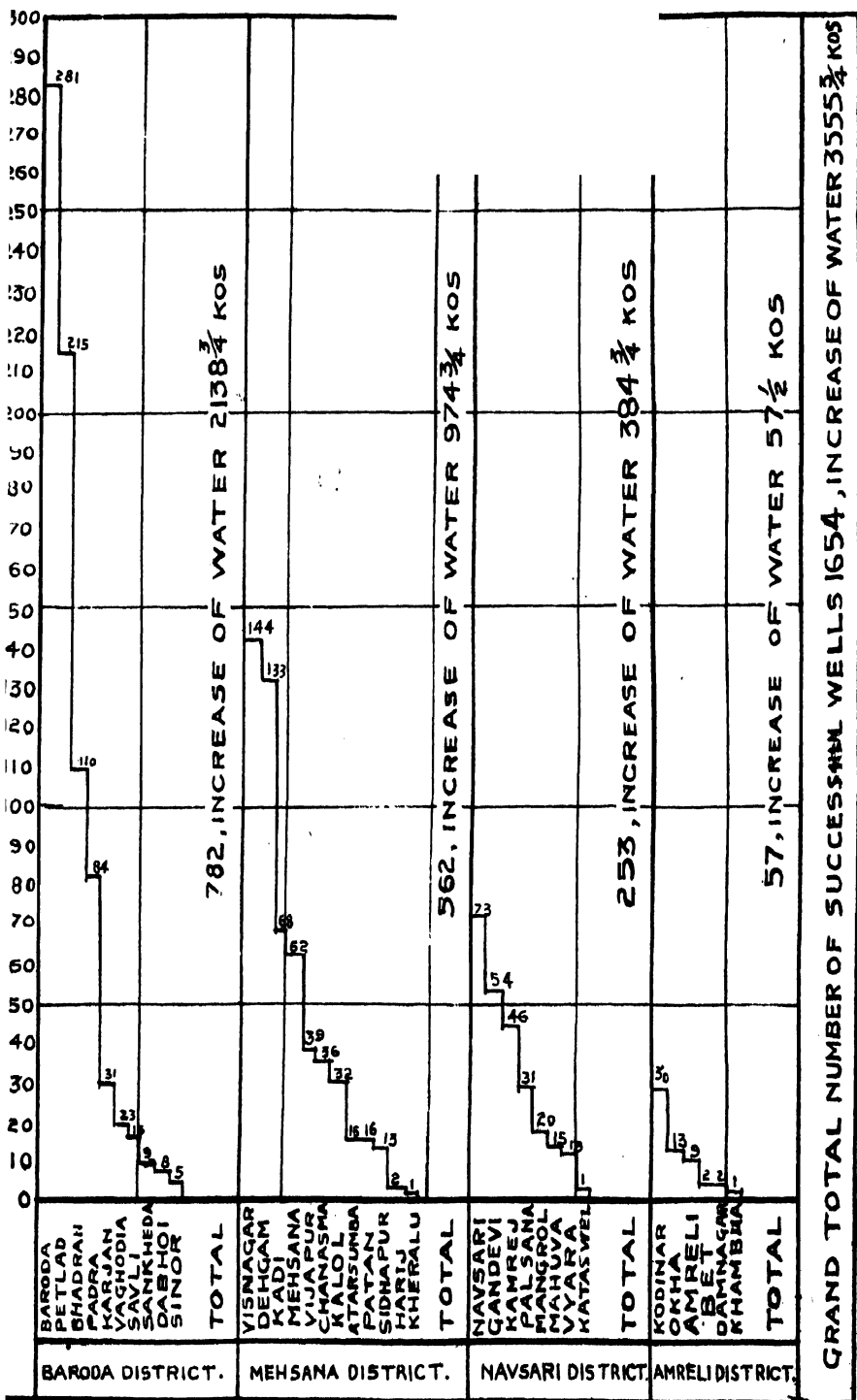
work. Three successful borings were completed under this scheme:—

		Depth of bore	Water yield per hour
Prantia ...	...	156'	6,000 gallons
Saraswatinagar	...	153'	10,000 ..
Sadra ...	...	375'	3,000 ..

The high cost of pipes has reduced the demand of the private owner for well boring. Of the 79 applications for boring, 65 were taken up; 34 bores were completed, 18 were abandoned on request and 8 are in progress. The increase in the supply of water was 58 kos. Besides this, 5 tube wells were sunk. The total number of feet bored was 1,461 and the percentage of success was 82.

- (ii) *Well blasting*: The number of wells drilled and blasted was 350, as against 242 in the previous year, yielding an increase of 137 kos of water.
- (iii) *Tractor ploughing*: In the year under report, 2,644 bighas were deep ploughed and 675 bighas disced by Government tractors under contract. The work was done at very cheap rates and it is calculated that it saved the cultivators about Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000.
- (iv) *Pumping plants*: 9 engine pumps and one motor pump were erected and 37 engine pumps and 10 motor pumps were repaired in the course of the year.
- (v) *Implements*: 5 ridgers were supplied to the Gandevi sugar works. 472 hoes were distributed. Cane crushers were used by 27 applicants in 18 villages. 8 sites were selected with the water-finding machine.
- (vi) *Education*: 48 students attended the oil engine and tractor classes. In all 637 students have taken advantage of these classes.
- (vii) *Miscellaneous*: The section repaired four wells at the Pratapnagar colony and the gins at Amreli, Jagudan, Dabhoi and Baroda, constructed engine sheds at Ballasar, Karjan and Vesma and assisted in the contour bunding of about 711 bighas of land in the Amreli district.

Prices of steel and iron and indeed the difficulty of getting any iron at all reacted heavily against this section both in implements and boring.



G. Marketing

269. SURVEYS — Surveys of millets, castors, chillies, onions, garlic and poultry have been taken up on the part of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned an extensive marketing survey of cotton of Gujerat, Kathiawar and Southern Rajputana in conjunction with another survey scheme for the rest of the Bombay Presidency. This, however, has been postponed.

Marketing of cotton : The scheme for better marketing of 1027 A. L. F. cotton continued to operate in co-operation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Its object is to secure a price for the cotton commensurate with its quality as compared with mixed Surti and selection A of the Navsari district. The bales were graded and marked under the Agricultural Produce (grading and marking) Act. The purity of the bales is guaranteed by a large field staff which controls and supervises the growing of the cotton in the field, its ginning and baling.

In the year under report, 6,931 Ag-mark bales were sold as against 5,575 in 1940-41. Of these, 9 per cent were pedigree and 91 per cent certified bales. The average premium received for pedigree and certified bales was Rs. 19-1-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per khandi respectively as against Rs. 17-0-0 and Rs. 11-15-0 in the previous year. Besides these, 4,294 bales were stencilled 'Baroda State standard' as the product of the State. These were sold at an average premium of Rs. 4-11-6 per khandi. There were thus 11,225 bales handled directly by the marketing office. The total gain accruing to the farmers by organised marketing of 1027 A. L. F. cotton was Rs. 48,267-12-0 as against Rs. 32,623-2-0 in the preceding year.

The appreciation of 1027 A. L. F. cotton, when available under certificate of purity, is steadily rising and it is a matter of satisfaction that this marketing scheme enables the producer to take the whole premium due to certified quality.

270. GRADING — (i) *Ghee* :- Three ghee grading centres operated during the year—at Baroda, Dhinoj and Visnagar. There was a heavy demand for ghee grading and 10,203 standard maunds of ghee valued at Rs. 5,73,819 were Ag-marked as against 844 maunds valued at Rs. 51,970 in the previous year. Besides this, 320 maunds of ghee were graded under Baroda municipal standard and 12,200 tins of raw ghee were examined for B. R. value. The total quantity of ghee graded under the Ag-mark and the municipal standards amounted to 16,218 maunds valued at Rs. 9,77,409. Investigations for fixing standard values for Charotar ghee and yellow ghee from Mehsana district were continued.

(ii) *Egg grading* :— Attempt was made to expand the operations of the egg-grading centre started at Anaval in January 1941. The subsidised poultry farmers were established as egg packers so that they could be supplied with eggs from improved stock and from the village poultry. During the year, five packers graded and Ag-marked 2,11,630 eggs worth Rs. 7,687 as against 32,671 eggs valued at Rs. 985 in the previous year.

271. EXPENDITURE — The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 6.67 lakhs as against Rs. 6.41 lakhs in the preceding year. Besides this, the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund contributed Rs. 67,752 for financing the following schemes:—

- (i) Plant puller scheme.
- (ii) Film publicity scheme.
- (iii) Poultry improvement.
- (iv) Soil conservation.
- (v) Supply of agricultural implements and seeds at concession rates to backward agriculturists.
- (vi) Thakarda boarding house at Deodarda.
- (vii) Dabhoi boarding school.
- (viii) The Rabari colonisation scheme.

The following schemes continued in operation with financial aid from the I. C. C. C. and the I. C. A. R.:—

				Annual contribution of the I. C. C. C. and the I. C. A. R.
				Rs.
(i)	Cotton root rot	...	...	4,282
(ii)	1027 A. L. F. cotton seed distribution	...	...	5,977
(iii)	B. D. 8 cotton extension scheme	...	...	3,341
(iv)	Dholleras cotton improvement scheme	...	...	3,740
(v)	Better marketing of 1027 A. L. F. cotton	...	...	3,796
(vi)	Investigations of suitable types of cane for Gujerat...	...	...	1,990
(vii)	Paddy research scheme	...	...	4,233
Total				27,359

272. ACTS AND RULES—The following rules were sanctioned and brought into operation :—

- (i) Seed Depot rules.
- (ii) Amendment to the Cotton Control rules.

273. CONCLUSION—The department of Agriculture was reorganised in 1936 under a technical expert of great experience. A measure of the development of the department is the increase in its expenditure from Rs. 1·8 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 6·67 lakhs in the year under report. To what extent, it may well be asked, has it benefited the ordinary cultivator in terms of money and services ?

The use of improved seeds, new methods of creating manure, the use of chemical and other fertilisers, the employment of modern agricultural implements—all these have attained great dimensions, due chiefly to the activities of the department, like demonstrations, experiments on Government farms, seed organisation, etc. Besides this, the services of the engineering section and the marketing organisation have been increasingly utilised.

The department instituted an inquiry to measure these benefits to the cultivators in terms of money and the results, on a conservative estimate, are given below:

As the outcome of the efforts of the agricultural section, during the year under report, the potential gain to the cultivators adopting one or other of the improved varieties, or practices suggested by the department and adopted by the growers is, at a low estimate as follows:—

District		Rupees in lakhs
Navsari ...	...	6·22
Baroda ...	...	11·44
Mehsana ...	...	6·43
Amreli ...	...	4·05
Total		28·14

Of these, it is estimated that Rs. 22·12 lakhs were due to supply of better seeds, resulting in increased yield or higher values, Rs. 5·01 lakhs were due to the adoption of practices leading to a reduction of loss from insects or diseases, and Rs. 1·04 lakhs due to increased use of manuring.

Secondly, the section devoted to livestock and veterinary work has rendered very useful services. During the last five years, over

4 lakhs of cattle have been inoculated against rinderpest. If we assume that only 7 per cent of these animals might have been attacked otherwise, and if we assume the capital value of these cattle at only Rs. 100 per head, the service saved to the cultivator over some four years is about Rs. 28 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs per annum. This service is still in its infancy and if we consider the number of cattle saved from death, the working time of cattle saved by early treatment and recovery, and the protection given by inoculation and vaccination, we will not be far wrong if we estimate the gain to the cultivators by this section to be between Rs. 15 to 16 lakhs a year.

Horticultural activity is still in its infancy and definite cash returns cannot be expected in four or five years' time. However, the movement over of land from other uses, often even waste, to fruit growing of about 4,000 bighas largely as the outcome of propaganda must represent at least the expectation eventually of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 more per bigha per annum and on this basis alone there has been an increase in potential gain of about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs, quite apart from other services like expert advice on the layout and growing of trees, the introduction of new fruits and better plants, etc.

The engineering section has also proved to be of immense benefit to the farmers. During the last few years, the section has completed 1,654 borings with an outpour of 3,556 kos of water or an equivalent of 14,224 bighas under irrigation. Besides this, the section has done tractor ploughing under contract of thousands of bighas at very low charges. The marketing organisation benefits the farmer by about Rs. 35,000 a year due to increased returns from the sale of certified cotton.

It is estimated that the department by the various services it renders, adds about Rs. 50 lakhs to the income of the agriculturists, which is a matter of great satisfaction. The following table summarises in a tabular form some of the important activities of the department:—

Particulars	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Number of villages under intensive attention	19	226	280	351	383	417	464
Number of field demonstration plots arranged on farmers' fields	18	710	1,048	1,432	2,546	2,160	1,275
Number of demonstrations in manure conservation	...	627	1,232	1,435	1,768	2,115	3,277
Number of demonstrations of implements and simple machines	12	1,735	2,513	2,401	2,614	3,215	3,116
Seeds of seeds issued by seed organisation in the State	4,65,632	5,24,641	5,90,398	9,76,410	13,77,166	33,13,015	42,29,610
Seeds of bone-meal fertilisers etc. from departmental depots	12,620	54,040	67,290	1,35,670	2,13,118	2,00,060	8,62,008
Cart loads of new manure made by villagers	...	700	1,100	6,700	14,760	17,284	33,310
Number of major implements supplied to farmers	27	113	1,033	859	913	735	806
Number of cases treated by veterinary surgeons	31,817	28,974	43,074	49,447	61,603	58,529	60,376
Number of animals protected from epidemic diseases	9,708	11,815	47,880	68,428	88,455	117,589	1,02,475
Number of wells dynamited	20	86	95	445	589	242	254
Kos of water added	15	65	46	227	181	171	137
Area ploughed by State tractors on contract (bighas)	...	35	595	1,867	3,215	1,439	2,644

Particulars	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Fruit plants issued by State nurseries and by the horticulturist's office	1,749	5,997	7,094	6,665	11,130	5,153	14,892
Total bales of cotton certified by the marketing office	...	...	2,146	2,760	6,750	5,575	11,225 (Rs. 6,931 A mark)
Total premia over local secured by growers (rupees)	...	...	5,677	10,180	34,716	39,625	48,267 (Rs. 39,528 mark)
Persons trained in agriculture and allied subjects for 3 months and over	47	89	146	146	227	317	318
Total expenditure of the department (in lakhs of rupees)	2.98	4.30	4.75	5.81	6.18	6.41	6.67

CHAPTER XVII

CO-OPERATION

274. **MAIN FEATURES** — The department continued to follow the policy of consolidation. The main features of development are:

Firstly, the active reconditioning of weak societies : A thorough inquiry is made into the financial condition of societies, which have failed to repay their loans to the central banks. For societies which are solvent and give hope of improvement, programmes of repayment are drawn up, after scaling down their debts. On the other hand, societies in which reconstruction is not likely to be successful are taken into liquidation.

Secondly, the introduction of the controlled credit system: Under this, loans are advanced for agricultural operations and regulated according to the area of cultivation and the kind of crops. Members are required to sell their produce jointly or through a sale society, so that recoveries might be facilitated.

Thirdly, insistence on the quality of the movement in respect of future extension : New rural credit societies are registered only when the need is clearly established and they have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of disinterested workers. Exception is made, however, in case of backward classes and areas : here credit and thrift societies are encouraged.

Fourthly, the organisation of multi-purpose societies : The department devoted attention to various forms of non-credit work, so as to emphasise the primary idea of co-operation, namely thrift, and make the co-operative society the centre of village life, embracing all its activities. The large expansion of co-operative sale of cotton is a notable development of recent years.

Fifthly, education in co-operative methods: The method of training members and secretaries in the Co-operative Institute was found to be inefficient. The department, therefore, suggested to the Co-operative Institute a revised curriculum for such training, the period thereof being increased. The Institute has also been advised to prepare text books, bearing on co-operative village life and agriculture.

As regards auditors, the Government have taken steps to ensure efficiency by

- (i) prescribing a four months' training before independent
- (ii) organising refresher classes for auditors already in service.

Sixthly, execution of decrees : Steps were taken to avoid delay in recoveries and a special recovery officer was engaged for a specified area in the Baroda district where there were heavy execution decrees pending for a long period.

275. GENERAL SURVEY — The total number of societies decreased by 9 from 1,303 to 1,294 in the year under report. Of these, 242 societies or about 18 per cent were under liquidation. There were 1,052 societies working as against 1,075 in the previous year. Of these, 904 were credit societies, consisting of 726 agricultural societies, 165 non-agricultural, 9 central banks, 2 land mortgage banks, and 2 supervising unions. Of the 148 non-credit societies, 100 were agricultural and 48 non-agricultural.

Of 826 agricultural societies working during the year, 619 were classified and 85 or 13.7 per cent were placed in class A (thoroughly good), 213 or 34.4 per cent in class B (having defaulters and mistakes in account), 199 or 32.2 per cent in class C (not falling under class A, B or D) and 122 or 19.7 per cent in class D (bad and liable to be closed if they fail to come under class C in two years). The percentage of D class societies declined from 21.2 to 19.7 at the end of the year and of A and B rose from 9.5 and 28.2 to 13.7 and 34.4 respectively.

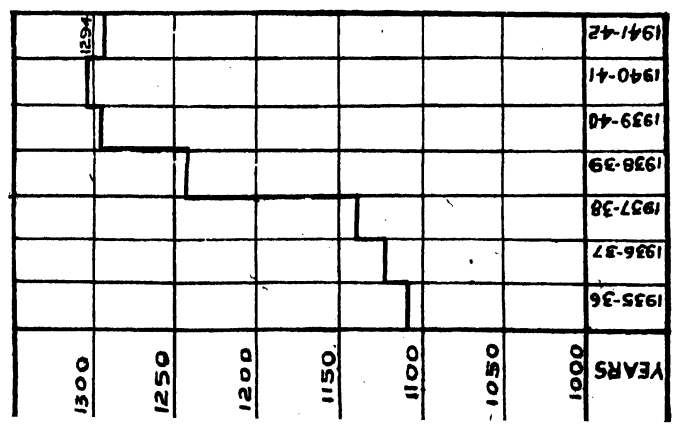
The total membership increased by 5 per cent from 67,953 to 71,532. The average membership per society was 55.2 as against 52.1 in the preceding year. It is estimated that the movement directly affects 11.5 per cent of the population — the agricultural societies about 8.0 per cent of the village population as against 6 per cent in the previous year and the non-agricultural about 19.2 per cent of the town population as against 14 in the previous year.

The financial position showed an all round improvement. The working capital increased by 7.3 per cent from Rs. 109.81 lakhs to Rs. 117.84 lakhs. The share capital increased from Rs. 13.55 lakhs to Rs. 14.95 lakhs, the deposits from members from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 37.91 lakhs; the deposits from non-members declined from Rs. 22.15 lakhs to Rs. 21.78 lakhs. The reserve funds increased from Rs. 18.60 lakhs to Rs. 19.97 lakhs. Of these, 34 per cent were invested outside the ordinary working funds. Owned capital formed 29.6 per cent of the working capital, loans and deposits 66.1 per cent and debentures 4.2 per cent as against 29.3, 67 and 3 per cent respectively during the preceding year.

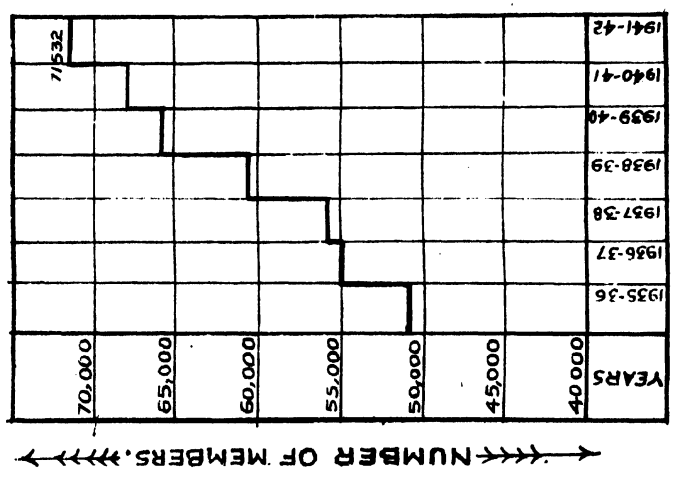
CHART SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE BARODA STATE.

1935-36 TO 1941-42.

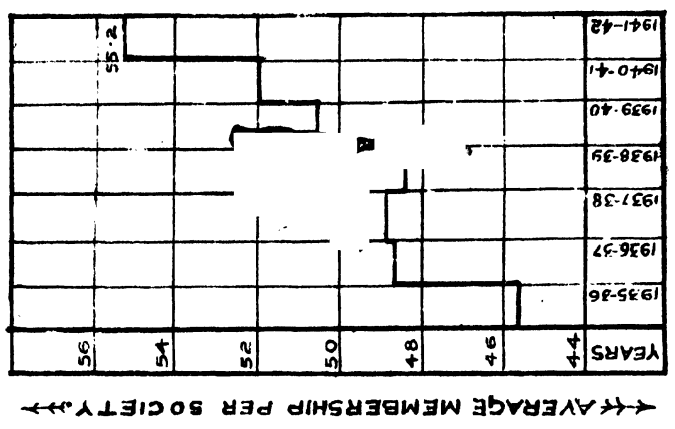
1. NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.



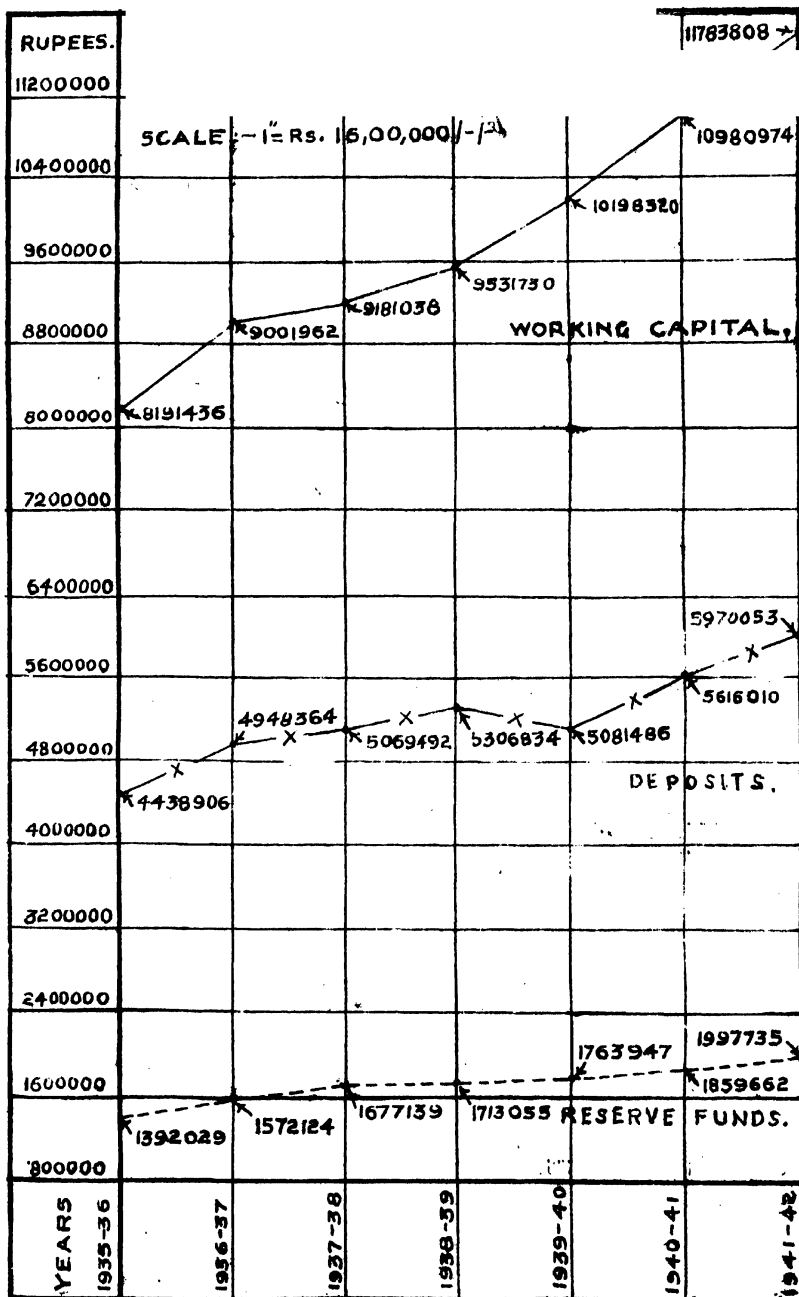
2. MEMBERSHIP.



3. AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP PER SOCIETY.



**CHART SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES IN THE BARODA STATE.
1935-36 TO 1941-42 .**



The loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 40.77 lakhs as against Rs. 29.62 lakhs in the preceding year. The repayments improved from Rs. 30.08 lakhs to Rs. 38.57 lakhs and the outstanding loans, at the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 67.78 lakhs as against Rs. 65.58 lakhs in the previous year. The overdues at the end of the year were Rs. 12.07 lakhs or 18.0 per cent of the outstanding loans as against Rs. 16.11 lakhs or 24.5 per cent at the end of the preceding year. The decrease in overdues is accounted for by better recoveries made by the urban banks in general and some of the primary credit societies.

The total value of non-credit work increased from Rs. 15.2 lakhs to Rs. 38.34 lakhs—about Rs. 32.58 lakhs being on account of cotton, Rs. 1.78 lakhs of sugarcane and Rs. 3.97 lakhs of purchase and supply of household needs, seeds, manure, implements etc.

276. LAND MORTGAGE BANKS—There were two land mortgage banks in the State.

The Baroda Land Mortgage Bank continued operations over the Baroda district, except in the Petlad and Bhadran talukas. Its share capital increased by 19.1 per cent from Rs. 1.20 lakhs to Rs. 1.43 lakhs. Its reserve funds amounted to Rs. 0.50 lakhs at the end of the year and the working capital rose from Rs. 7.07 lakhs to Rs. 7.39 lakhs. The funds raised by the first series of debentures having been used up, a second series of debentures for Rs. 5 lakhs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which was fully subscribed, was floated during the year.

The Bank advanced fresh loans amounting to Rs. 0.80 lakhs to 47 persons during the year. The debts of these borrowers were scaled down by about 12 per cent through conciliation. The total amount advanced since the beginning of the bank eight years ago came to Rs. 8.60 lakhs for liquidation of debts amounting to Rs. 10.24 lakhs, the debts having been scaled down through conciliation by Rs. 1.64 lakhs, i. e. by about 16 per cent. All instalments falling due during the year were repaid, the total amounting to Rs. 0.67 lakhs. The outstanding loans at the end of the year were Rs. 6.29 lakhs. The bank's rate of interest on loans continued to be 6 per cent, the same as in the preceding year. The net profit of the bank during the year was Rs. 19,051 as against Rs. 19,632 in the previous year.

The Navsari Land Mortgage Bank continued operations over the Navsari district. The share capital increased by 2.5 per cent from Rs. 39,745 to Rs. 40,800. The bank issued in 1939-40 its first series of debentures for Rs. 3 lakhs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of these, debentures worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs were purchased by the public, their called up value being Rs. 1.0 lakh. The Government agreed to purchase the remaining debentures and have made available to the bank,

a special loan of Rs. 1.0 lakh for advancing loans to the Raniparaj societies to enable their members to liquidate their debts. The working capital of the bank increased from Rs. 1.41 lakhs to Rs. 1.63 lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 0.66 lakhs were advanced to 52 persons. The debts of these borrowers amounting to Rs. 0.76 lakhs were conciliated for Rs. 0.66 lakhs — a reduction of 13.6 per cent. The total loans advanced by the bank since its inception in 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 1.66 lakhs, the total debts having been scaled down by 11.2 per cent. All borrowers excepting 4 in the Raniparaj area where harvests were bad, repaid their instalments during the year. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 1,589 at the end of the year.

Efforts are being made to organise a land mortgage bank in the Amreli district.

The Government give the following concessions to these banks :—

- (i) The repayment of the principal and interest of debentures is guaranteed.
- (ii) Land valuation officers are lent to the banks free of charge in the initial stages, and a grant is given towards the expenses of management.

277. CENTRAL BANKS — At the beginning of the year, there were ten Central banks, including banking unions. Of these, one had not started work and one was under liquidation. The Damnagar taluka bank which was ordered to be wound up was revived during the year. There were thus 8 banks actually working at the end of the year. These banks had a total membership of 1,042 individuals and 828 societies. They finance only the affiliated societies, but the Baroda, Petlad and Mehsana Central banks have been permitted to finance individuals, so that they might be able to utilise their surplus funds. These three banks advanced loans to individual members and together had Rs. 1.39 lakhs outstanding at the end of the year.

The working capital of these institutions increased from Rs. 16.92 lakhs to Rs. 17.64 lakhs or by about 4.2 per cent. The share capital increased from Rs. 3.38 lakhs to Rs. 3.46 lakhs; the loans and deposits from societies decreased from Rs. 4.87 lakhs to Rs. 4.76 lakhs and other deposits increased from Rs. 5.58 lakhs to Rs. 6.39 lakhs. The reserve and other funds remained the same at Rs. 3.02 lakhs. The banks at Baroda, Navsari, Mehsana, Damnagar and Petlad are allowed a cash credit of Rs. 3.90 lakhs by the Government. The Government have also sanctioned in 1939-40 a deposit of Rs. 0.40 lakhs for 5 years to the Kodinar Banking Union.

The loans advanced during the year increased from Rs. 3.87 lakhs to Rs. 6.76 lakhs. The increase is due to larger lending to individual share holders by the Baroda, Petlad and Mehsana Central banks. The recoveries improved by 17.4 per cent from Rs. 4.65 lakhs to Rs. 5.45 lakhs. The outstanding loans at the end of the year were Rs. 11.60 lakhs as against Rs. 10.29 lakhs at the end of the preceding year.

Non-credit work of Central banks : Only the Kodinar banking union sold 17,506 maunds of seed-cotton worth Rs. 51,720 of 38 societies, 1,191 maunds of bajri worth Rs. 2,050 of 12 societies, 362 maunds of groundnut worth Rs. 722 of 5 societies, and 224 maunds of other produce worth Rs. 745. Besides this, the union supplied artificial manure, cotton and groundnut seeds, juvar, gul tins and iron ploughs to the societies affiliated to it and purchased and sold 1,117 maunds of bajri seeds worth Rs. 2,535 to 2,192 individuals, and 645 maunds of wheat seeds worth Rs. 2,580 to 1,149 individuals.

278. **AGRICULTURAL BANKS** — There are 4 agricultural banks in the State — at Bhadran, Amreli, Vyara and Songadh. They are governed by a special Act and advance loans to societies as well as to individuals. They have a total membership of 1,424, comprising 1,265 individuals and 159 societies. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 7.26 lakhs as against Rs. 7.20 lakhs in the preceding year. Their share capital stood at Rs. 1.77 lakhs and the reserve fund at Rs. 1.37 lakhs as against 1.77 lakhs and 1.50 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The fall in the reserve fund is due to writing off of bad debts by the Bhadran Agricultural bank. The rate of interest of the Bhadran bank was 6 per cent and that of others $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Vyara bank is allowed cash credit to the extent of Rs. 10,000 by the Government.

These banks advanced loans amounting to Rs. 0.87 lakhs as against Rs. 0.55 lakhs in the previous year and recovered Rs. 1.09 lakhs as against Rs. 1.16 lakhs in the preceding year. The outstanding loans at the end of the year were Rs. 2.43 lakhs as against Rs. 2.65 lakhs at the end of the preceding year. Only the Amreli bank did non-credit work during the year. It purchased and supplied to its members 3,162 maunds of cotton, wheat, juvar, bajri and groundnut seeds worth Rs. 7,384. It also stocked food grains worth Rs. 26,486 for sale to its members.

279. **SUPERVISING UNIONS** — The Vyara and Mangrol supervising unions continued their activities. The total number of societies affiliated to the Vyara union was 56, with a membership of 2,016, and a working capital of Rs. 2.13 lakhs. The Mangrol union had 52 societies affiliated to it, with a membership of 1,361 and a working capital of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. Each of these unions maintains 3 supervisors. The total expenditure of both the unions amounted to Rs. 2,518.

The Vyara union sold 110 bhars of cotton of its members for Rs. 13,200. It supplied 3 improved ploughs and 3 hoes to societies affiliated to it and arranged for ploughing of 37 bighas of land of its members. Both these unions looked after sanitation of the villages and provided medical aid in their areas.

280. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES — The total number of agricultural societies was 1,023 as against 1,026 during the preceding year. Of these, 197 societies or 19.3 per cent were under liquidation. Thus, the number of societies working during the year was 826 as against 841 in the preceding year. Of these, 726 were primary credit societies as against 716 in the preceding year. The non-credit societies declined from 125 to 100 mainly due to liquidation of a large number of moribund societies for consolidation of holdings.

The membership of these societies decreased slightly from 37,268 to 37,192 but the average membership increased from 36.2 to 36.3 at the end of the year.

The working capital reflects an increase from Rs. 39.93 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 41.98 lakhs in the year under report. The share capital rose from Rs. 1.80 lakhs to Rs. 2.66 lakhs, the increase being due to organisation of a cotton ginning factory in the Baroda district. Deposits from members increased by Rs. 0.44 lakhs or by 6.1 per cent, from Rs. 7.21 lakhs to Rs. 7.65 lakhs, loans and deposits from banks and societies increased by 10 per cent, from Rs. 10.30 lakhs to Rs. 11.32 lakhs, and loans from Government increased by 20 per cent, from 0.50 to 0.60 lakhs. But the loans and deposits from non-members decreased by 9.9 per cent, from Rs. 7.41 lakhs to Rs. 6.74 lakhs at the end of the year.

During the year, loans to the extent of Rs. 18.20 lakhs were advanced as against Rs. 11.75 lakhs during the preceding year. The repayments improved by Rs. 5.14 lakhs from Rs. 11.85 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 16.99 lakhs at the end of the year under report. The total outstanding loans at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 29.19 lakhs as against Rs. 27.98 lakhs in the previous year. The overdues decreased from Rs. 10.98 lakhs to Rs. 8.53 lakhs and formed 29.2 per cent of the outstanding loans as against 35.7 per cent in the previous year.

281. RECONSTRUCTED SOCIETIES — Since 1938, when the policy of reconstructing societies was adopted, 179 societies have been reconstructed of which 11 societies were reconstructed during the year. Of these, 116 were indebted to the banks and 63 societies worked with their own capital. Of the former, 76 societies fully paid their instalments to the banks while 30 have paid partially and 10 could not pay at all.

The dues of these societies from members at the time of the reconstruction were Rs. 7.11 lakhs principal and Rs. 2.07 lakhs interest. The principal and interest falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 1.45 lakhs. Of these, Rs. 0.74 lakhs principal and Rs. 0.30 lakhs interest were recovered, and Rs. 0.09 lakhs were written off. The recoveries were 78 per cent of the demand of the year. The repayments were good in the Baroda and Navsari districts and poor in the Mehsana and Amreli districts owing to the failure of crops.

282. PROVIDENT FUND — The scheme has been adopted by 153 societies and 2,149 members took advantage of it during the year. Their total funds amounted to Rs. 1.23 lakhs as against Rs. 1.20 lakhs in the preceding year. 32 primary credit societies have adopted by-laws permitting the payment of premiums from the interest of the provident fund and compulsory savings, to enable their members to take advantage of the co-operative insurance scheme.

283. NON-CREDIT WORK OF CREDIT SOCIETIES — Some of the agricultural credit societies continued their efforts to introduce better kinds of seeds, new varieties of crops and increased use of artificial manure. They supplied 9,345 maunds of pedigree cotton seeds, 19 ploughs and hoes, 171 maunds of artificial manure, and 3,816 maunds of household goods, together worth Rs. 67,170, to their members. Besides this, 13 resource societies supplied household goods worth Rs. 44,912 to their members.

284. B. D. 8 COTTON ORGANISATION — Three new societies were organised during the year for the cultivation of B. D. 8 cotton, which, with the ten societies existing at the end of the preceding year, made a total of 13 societies for propaganda and seed organisation purposes. These are situated in the Dabhoi, Sankheda and Tilakwada mahals. They distributed 1,384 maunds of B. D. 8 cotton seeds to their members as against 746 maunds in the previous year. The area under cultivation of this cotton was nearly doubled during the year and is now 12,302 bighas.

In the Karjan taluka, 7 resource societies distributed 9,880 lbs. of B. D. 8 cotton seeds to 231 members and they sowed about 2,470 bighas with these seeds. Propaganda was carried on in Savli and Waghodia talukas also, impressing upon the cultivators the advantages of this cotton over the local type.

Crop loans are given at 4 per cent on condition that the produce is sold through the society. The scheme is under the supervision of an independent auditor.

285. THRIFT SOCIETIES — 89 thrift societies were working during the year. Of these, 2 were men's societies with 36 members and the remaining women's societies with 1,795 members.

There was a general increase in membership, savings and working capital of these societies as shown below:—

Year	Societies	Members	Savings Rs.	Reserve fund Rs.	Working capital Rs.
1941-42 ...	89	1,831	18,186	917	20,419
1940-41 ...	89	1,800	15,316	790	17,316

286. SOCIETIES FOR SUPPLY OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS — There were five village supply societies at Mangrol, Vankal, Chalala, Vyara and Aloda. The Vankal and the Mangrol societies worked well. The membership of the Vankal society increased from 1,048 to 1,148. It supplied household goods worth Rs. 57,013 as against Rs. 39,260 in the previous year and made a profit of Rs. 5,016. The Mangrol society had 124 members and supplied goods worth Rs. 49,015 with a profit of Rs. 2,117. The stores at Chalala, Vyara and Aloda did not work during the year.

287. CO-OPERATIVE GINNING AND PRESSING SOCIETIES — At the beginning of the year, there were two ginning factories working, to which one at Samlaya was added during the year. There was an appreciable increase in the outturn of both the old factories at Baben and Kosamba—the total cotton ginned being 14,565 bharas as against 8,852 during the preceding year. The Baben ginning factory installed its own press during the year. It ginned 10,171 bharas of cotton at Rs. 4-7-0 per bhar and allowed a rebate of four annas per bale both to members and non-members. The Kosamba factory ginned 4,394 bharas of cotton at the rate of Rs. 6 per bhar for both members and non-members. The new factory at Samalaya ginned 2,640 bharas of cotton at Rs. 6-8-0 per bhar, but had to get it pressed outside as its own press could not be installed in time.

288. PUMP SOCIETIES — There were ten water-works and power pump societies but one was discontinued during the year. The societies supplied water to 167 members and 52 non-members during the year as against 204 members during the preceding year. The area irrigated was 693 bighas as against 642 bighas in the previous year. The number of hours of the working of the pumps increased from 9,000 to 11,516 hours. Irrigation charges varied from 12 annas to 2 rupees per hour. The Government have given loans to these societies; the outstanding dues at the end of the year were Rs. 5,865 as against Rs. 8,926 at the end of the previous year.

289. PRODUCTION AND SALE SOCIETIES — The number of these societies increased from 45 to 52 during the year. Of these,

35 societies were for sale of cotton, 2 of groundnuts, one each for sugarcane and pure milk, and 13 for sale of other agricultural produce.

290. COTTON — The cotton sale societies collected 14,097 bhars of seed cotton belonging to 2,388 members. Of these, 13,466 bhars were ginned and sold and 631 bhars were sold unginned. The total realisations from sale of cotton amounted to Rs. 14.01 lakhs. The quantity of cotton pooled and the realisations from sale show a marked increase—14,097 bhars as against 10,348 bhars and Rs. 14.01 lakhs as against Rs. 11.62 lakhs in the previous year. 13 societies did no work during the year. Joint sale resulted in fetching better prices to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per bhar.

291. GROUNDNUT — There were two groundnut sale societies of which one did not work during the year. The Ubhel society sold its old stock of 3,600 maunds at better prices during the year.

292. SUGARCANE — The Gandevi Sugarcane Growers' Association had 981 members on its register as against 644 in the preceding year. It sold 4.30 lakh maunds of cane to the local factory and realised Rs. 1.67 lakhs, realising 6 pies per maund more than non-members. The association received Rs. 1,191 as contribution from its members and Rs. 6,719 from the factory. It supplied cane seed, paddy seed and manure worth Rs. 11,296 to its members during the year.

293. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS — There were 49 such societies of which 8 were cancelled during the year and 33 were under liquidation. Most of the remaining societies are stagnant and no appreciable work is being done.

294. DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS — Of the 31 development associations in the beginning of the year, 5 were under liquidation. 3 new associations were registered during the year and 6 cancelled, leaving 28 development associations at the end of the year. Three of these—at Vankal, Pipodra and Mangrol—in the Navsari district and one in the Mehsana district at Sankhari did useful work, like carding, spinning, weaving and distributing pure seeds. They looked after village sanitation and rendered medical help in their areas. These associations are losing their value as multi-purpose societies are being organised.

295. NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES — The number of registered societies was 257. Of these, 44 or 17.1 per cent were under liquidation. The number of societies working was 213 as against 220 in the preceding year. Of these, 165 were credit and thrift societies, 5 supply societies, 20 students' stores, 19 housing societies, one each for electric supply and insurance and two others. The membership increased by 3,440 members from 26,679 to 30,119. The increase in membership was due to the organisation of societies for labour in

mills and factories. The working capital of these societies increased by 10 per cent from Rs. 44.47 lakhs to 49.19 lakhs during the year. The share capital increased ~~by~~ 3.3 per cent from Rs. 6.77 lakhs to Rs. 6.99 lakhs, deposits from members by 12.6 per cent from Rs. 26.77 lakhs to Rs. 30.26 lakhs. The deposits from non-members rose from Rs. 6.66 lakhs to Rs. 7.18 lakhs, an increase of 7.9 per cent, while loans from Government and banks decreased by 25.4 per cent, from Rs. 1.76 lakhs to Rs. 1.31 lakhs. All these figures show that non-agricultural societies are making a steady progress.

Loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 14.36 lakhs as against Rs. 12.26 lakhs in the previous year. Repayments improved by Rs. 2.21 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 15.35 lakhs, resulting in a decrease of the outstandings at the end of the year from Rs. 20.09 lakhs to Rs. 19.10 lakhs. The percentage of overdues decreased from 14.5 to 9.9 per cent during the year.

296. URBAN BANKS—The urban banks continued to render useful services and are progressing satisfactorily as can be seen from the following table:—

	1940-41	1941-42
Number of urban banks ...	28	31
Membership ...	13,270	15,450
(Rupees in lakhs)		
Total working capital ...	31.35	36.45
Share capital ...	4.1	4.48
Deposits ...	25.8	29.39
Reserve fund ...	1.45	2.35
Loans advanced...	9.0	11.12
Loans repaid ...	9.71	12.02
Loans outstanding ...	15.05	14.15

297. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' SOCIETIES—There were 14 such societies with a membership of 4,095 and a working capital of Rs. 4.02 lakhs of which the share capital was Rs. 0.94 lakhs, deposits Rs. 2.85 lakhs and the reserve and other funds Rs. 0.24 lakhs. The loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 2.55 lakhs and those repaid to Rs. 2.28 lakhs and outstanding loans to Rs. 3.13 lakhs.

298. WEAVERS' SOCIETIES—There were 54 weavers' societies with a membership of 849 and a working capital of Rs. 29,000. Loans

to the extent of Rs. 6,000 were advanced during the year and repayments amounted to Rs. 9,000 and loans outstanding to Rs. 23,000, at the end of the year.

299. TANNERS' SOCIETIES—There were 32 societies with a membership of 470 and a working capital of Rs. 17,000. The share capital was Rs. 693, deposits Rs. 3,000 and reserve and other funds Rs. 3,000. Loans advanced and repaid were equal and the outstanding loans at the end of the year were Rs. 16,000.

300. SWEEPERS' SOCIETIES — There were 22 societies with a membership of 1,130 and a working capital of Rs. 0.53 lakhs of which Rs. 0.13 lakhs represented the share capital, Rs. 0.23 lakhs were deposits and Rs. 0.12 lakhs reserve fund. Rs. 0.22 lakhs were advanced as loans, Rs. 0.24 lakhs were repaid, leaving Rs. 0.39 lakhs as outstanding loans at the end of the year.

301. FLOOD RELIEF SOCIETIES — The Government had advanced loans amounting to Rs. 5.46 lakhs to 63 flood relief societies specially organised to enable members to rebuild their houses after the floods of 1927. The members belong to the poorer classes who earn their living by daily labour. Many of these societies have repaid their loans. The outstanding loans due from 23 societies without interest at the beginning of the year were Rs. 17,714 of which Rs. 4,864 were recovered during the year, leaving Rs. 12,850 to be realised.

302. THRIFT SOCIETIES — Non-agricultural thrift societies increased from 18 to 20 of which 5 with a membership of 85 were men's societies and 15 women's societies with a membership of 475. Their total working capital increased by 30 per cent from Rs. 9,659 to Rs. 12,531, including Rs. 12,032 savings and Rs. 444 reserve fund.

303. URBAN STORES — Of the six urban stores, five worked well during the year. The Pustakalaya mandal sold books worth Rs. 43,583 at a profit of Rs. 3,039. The Okha Port stores supplied household goods worth Rs. 13,248 and earned Rs. 814. The Karjan stores sold goods worth Rs. 5,708 at a profit of Rs. 606. The Vaso stores supplied goods worth Rs. 8,681 and made a profit of Rs. 141. The Baroda milk depot purchased milk worth Rs. 25,634 and earned a profit of Rs. 411.

304. STUDENTS' STORES — Twenty students' stores worked during the year. Their membership rose from 1,435 to 1,830 and their working capital from Rs. 4,589 to Rs. 4,605. They supplied materials worth Rs. 5,628 as against Rs. 4,855 during the previous year.

305. CO-OPERATIVE ELECTRIC SUPPLY SOCIETY — The co-operative electric supply society was registered with the object of undertaking the supply of electricity to Vyara and Kanpura for lighting and

agricultural purposes. The subscribed share capital was Rs. 34,150. The society could not begin its working during the year due to the difficulty of getting machinery ~~on~~ account of the war.

306. CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY — The society accepted 193 proposals out of 231 during the year for Rs. 96,500. It had in force in all 526 policies for Rs. 2.78 lakhs at the end of the year. It received Rs. 15,307 as premium and claims worth Rs. 2,532 were settled and paid during the year. 32 primary societies have obtained its agency for the benefit of their members.

307. HOUSING SOCIETIES — There were 21 housing societies at the end of the year, as against 16 in the previous year. Of these, 14 are in the Baroda district, 4 in the Navsari district, 2 in the Mehsana district and 1 in the Amreli district. Four of these societies have completed building houses and 5 have now obtained possession of lands. Acquisition of lands for the rest of the societies is undertaken by the Public Works department.

308. THE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE — The Central Co-operative Institute continued to work satisfactorily. Its membership rose from 1,081 to 1,115 of which 587 were societies and 528 individuals. It received Rs. 2,938 as fees from members. Four co-operative conferences at Kosamba, Vaso, Kodinar and Karjan were held during the year, where co-operative problems were discussed. Lectures with magic lanterns were delivered in 110 villages. The Institute continued to edit "Gram Jivan," a monthly magazine, dealing with co-operation, agriculture and other topics of rural interest. The Government paid Rs. 3,263 towards the expenses of the Institute during the year. In order to make its propaganda more effective, it has undertaken to organise taluka institutes and 2 new institutes at Amreli and Dhari were organised during the year, making a total of 11 of such institutes.

309. CONCLUSION — The following table shows the progress of the co-operative movement in the State during the last five years :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Number of societies	Number of members	Loans and deposits from non-members	Loans and deposits from other societies and banks	Loans from Government	Deposits from members	Share capital	Reserve and other funds	Total working capital	Fresh loans advanced	Repayments of loans by the members	Loans outstanding at the end of the year
1937-38	..	55,755	21.33	17.46	0.91	24.68	10.65	16.77	91.81	23.66	21.00	64.95
1938-39	..	60,379	22.63	16.94	0.95	26.23	11.44	17.13	95.16	24.38	22.12	67.20
1939-40	..	65,920	19.80	17.43	1.08	30.24	12.37	17.63	101.98	27.25	28.42	66.03
1940-41	..	68,055	24.84	18.13	0.70	33.99	13.55	18.60	109.81	29.82	30.14	66.00
1941-42	..	71,532	21.78	17.27	0.94	37.91	14.95	19.97	117.84	40.77	38.57	67.78

CHAPTER XVII

COMMERCE

Development of Port Okha

310. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE — The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Port Okha during the year as compared with the preceding year, in lakhs of rupees:—

Item	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
PORT				
Port Office ...	2'28	4'76	1'14	1'46
Harbour Engineering Office.	0'21	0'26	1'04	0'83
Total ...	2'49	5'02	2'18	2'29
Customs at Okha including sub-ports.	26'74	25'17	0'74	0'77

Cargo, paying duty of the value of Rs. 10·52 lakhs, was in bond at the end of the year as against Rs. 4·18 lakhs at the end of the preceding year.

311. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE — Capital expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2·04 lakhs and the receipts from capital works Rs. 0·06 lakhs. The main items of expenditure were the construction of a godown, extension of a school building and purchase of 100 K-W AC and 75 K-VA plants. The total capital expenditure upto the end of the year amounted to Rs. 48·68 lakhs.

312. SHIPPING AND TRADE — The export and import restrictions have adversely affected the shipping and trade of the Port. Coasting steamers ceased to call regularly and their number continued to drop from 59 in 1939-40 and 25 in 1940-41 to 14 in the year under report. But the number of ocean-going steamers that called during the year showed a marked increase, being 80 in all as against 51 last year.

The total cargo handled was 2,49,116 tons as against 1,69,366 tons in the preceding year. The import of coal declined from 7,102 tons to 3,455 tons. But the import of petroleum and the export of cement showed an increase – petrol from 26,287 tons to 36,103 and cement from 81,263 tons to 1,36,913. 55,434 tons were exported for war needs. The assembly plant for Studebaker cars at Okha assembled and dispatched 42 cars and 60 trucks as against 116 cars and 12 trucks during the preceding year.

The details of shipping and cargo handled at Port Okha during the year as compared with the previous year are shown below :—

Particulars	Number of vessels	Cargo imported in tons	Cargo exported in tons	Total cargo handled in tons
COUNTRY CRAFTS				
1940-41	853	4,420	20,091	24,511
1941-42	722	5,051	21,217	26,268
COASTING STEAMERS				
1940-41	25	2,891	1,918	4,809
1941-42	14	486	11,561	12,047
OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS				
1940-41	51	35,642	99,388	1,35,030
1941-42	80	41,223	1,69,578	2,10,801
Total				
1940-41	929	42,953	1,21,397	1,64,350
1941-42	816	46,760	2,02,356	2,49,116

313. **IMPORT TRADE LICENCES** — The number of licences issued under the import trade control scheme was 86 and the value of goods to be imported Rs. 2,85,346.

Development of Commerce

314. **TAX-FREE ZONES** — A systematic plan for constituting tax-free zones, at centres where municipalities levy octroi, has been adopted, and during the year schemes were sanctioned constituting such zones for Dhinoj, Vadnagar, Kalol, Patan, Kadi, Sidhpur and Dehgam.

315. **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES** — Although the Weights and Measures Act, 1940, and the rules thereunder formally came into operation on 2nd February 1942, its execution had to be postponed to the end of April, as the verification and stamping of weights and

measures had not been completed. The inspectors completed the work of verification and stamping of weights, measures etc., in all the districts of the State during the year. The inspectors verified and stamped 51,933 beam scales, ~~and~~ form machines, weighing bridges etc. The vahivatdars also verified and stamped a large number of weights and measures. The total income from verification and stamping fees was Rs. 35,466. There are no important offences against the Act to report.

316. **ELECTRIFICATION** — The Vyara-Kanpura Co-operative Society and the Vasai Electric Supply Company Ltd., to whom licences were issued in the year 1939-40, were not able to complete the work within the prescribed period, owing to abnormal conditions created by the war. Applications for extending the period of their licences are under consideration. The application for Sankheda-Bahadarpur electrification, which was sanctioned last year, was disallowed and filed as the party did not agree to the terms offered by the Government. Applications for Dehgam and Tilakwada electrification were filed, as the parties failed to supply the necessary information.

317. **PATENTS AND DESIGNS** — During the year under report, one patent was sealed and 35 renewed or extended. The total number of patents in force at the end of the year was 40 as against 44 in the previous year. The patents were mostly for improvements in machinery.

318. **ELECTORAL ROLL** — A fresh electoral roll of the Commerce and Industries constituency was prepared during the year, as required under section 38 of the Dhara Sabha Electoral Rules.

319. **CIVIL SUPPLIES** — Merchants experienced difficulty in obtaining food grains and other commodities from places outside the State, partly due to imposition of bans on export, and partly to difficulty in obtaining the necessary wagons. The department rendered all possible help to the merchants by addressing the authorities concerned for issue of permits and for the supply of wagons.

320. **SUGAR CONTROL** — The Sugar Control Order came into operation from 9th May 1942. The procedure for issuing permits to import sugar from British Indian factories was settled with the Sugar Controller for India and the necessary permits will be issued next year.

321. **THE STATE ECONOMIC BOARD** — The Board consists of a Naib Dewan, who is the president, heads of the Revenue, Public Works, Railway and Police departments and members representing trade, industry and agriculture. The Board replaces the Central

Communication and the Railway Advisory Boards and is charged with the following functions:—

- (i) to advise the Government on all questions relating to the economic development of the State;
- (ii) to co-ordinate the activities of the district economic boards, and advise the Government on schemes submitted by them;
- (iii) to assist the development departments in working out important schemes, and in making intensive studies of important questions;
- (iv) to advise the Government on all questions relating to programmes of road construction, new railway projects, telephone installations etc.;
- (v) to undertake surveys of trade, centres of production, existing market routes and conditions of marketing agricultural and other products of various localities; and
- (vi) to consider the question of providing markets at suitable centres for the disposal of agricultural and other products and for distributing trade.

In each district there is an economic board constituted on lines similar to the Central Board. These boards held 14 meetings in the year, and dealt with 40 questions regarding issue of licences to motor vehicles plying for hire, construction of roads and bridges etc. The State Economic Board held 6 meetings and considered 40 questions including 35 recommendations made by the district economic boards.

CHAPTER XVIII

INDUSTRIES

322. **GOVERNMENT POLICY**—The policy of His Highness' Government is to give assistance for starting new or developing existing industries in the following ways :—

Firstly, surveys and scientific experiments and investigations are carried out and the results made known to interested parties. Liberal grants are also made in aid of surveys, experiments etc., conducted by private persons or institutions.

Secondly, the State participates in the financing of pioneer industries by subscribing a portion of the share capital or by giving loans.

Thirdly, concessions are granted e. g. acquisition of lands under the Land Acquisition Act, limitation on octroi duties.

Fourthly, the maintenance of an efficient system of banking.

Fifthly, the encouragement of healthy co-operation between labour and capital by a policy of progressive labour legislation and the effective disposal of labour disputes.

Sixthly, propaganda by means of industrial exhibitions and fairs.

323. **RESEARCH**—Investigation into the manufacture of cream of tartar and tartaric acid from Tamarind Indica was undertaken. The results have been encouraging, and the samples of cream of tartar prepared have been found to be of the required specifications.

The work of supplying blue-black and red inks to Government offices and institutions was successfully undertaken by the Industrial Chemist Laboratory.

Experiments on block printing inks have been completed, and investigations into the manufacture of lithographic inks and varnishes sanctioned by the Industries Board are on hand.

Investigations into the manufacture of cattle dip were successfully carried out and a preliminary small order of 129 gallons placed by the Director of Supply, New Delhi, was executed.

324. CONCESSIONS—The department received 47 applications during the year under report as against 53 in the preceding year, for concessions for the development of various industries. Of these, 33 were sanctioned. Nineteen applications were for acquisition of land for factories, and six for loans for industrial purposes. During the year, the Government sanctioned seven loans to industrial concerns of an aggregate amount of Rs. 33,200.

325. MINING—One approval certificate for preliminary survey was granted and four were renewed.

Major Industries

326. TEXTILE—The textile industry continued to show progress under the impetus of the conditions created by the war. The cotton mills increased their production by 8 per cent and the value of the produce of the woollen mills increased by Rs. 25,000 as compared with the previous year.

Cotton Mills—18 cotton mills were working in the State as against 16 in the previous year, of which 8 were in the Baroda district, 7 in the Mehsana and 3 in the Navsari districts. Their consumption of cotton increased by 9 per cent from 1,20,000 bales to 1,31,000 during the year. Of this, 72 per cent was Indian cotton as against 75 per cent in the previous year. The number of looms and spindles increased by 58 and 2,500 respectively. The capital invested showed a decrease as compared with last year from Rs. 384 lakhs to Rs. 380 lakhs, the number of persons employed increased from 22,726 to 24,713, and the total yarn produced increased from 398 lakh lbs. to 431 lakh lbs. The progress of the textile industry during the last seven years can be seen from the following table :—

Year		Number of mills	Capital in Rs. lakhs	Number of looms	Number of spindles	Persons employed	Yarn produced lbs. (lakhs)
1927-28	...	11	123	2,505	1,77,084	6,250	153
1935-36	...	14	248	5,865	2,81,000	12,900	231
1936-37	...	15	290	6,206	2,78,000	15,300	288
1937-38	...	16	304	6,771	3,24,000	18,600	358
1938-39	...	16	320	6,914	3,34,500	19,000	344
1939-40	...	16	317	7,110	3,32,100	20,200	332 ¹
1940-41	...	16	384	6,874	3,25,732	22,726	398
1941-42	...	18	380	6,932	3,28,232	24,713	431

Woollen Mills—Shree Dinesh Mills Ltd. was engaged in the execution of orders for war supplies, and manufactured 65,000 blankets and 2,77,379 yards of cloth. The value of the output increased from Rs. 18 lakhs in 1940-41 to Rs. 18.25 lakhs in 1941-42.

327. **CHEMICAL**—The Tata Chemicals Ltd., started in 1939 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 125 lakhs, made considerable progress. Production of heavy chemicals is expected to begin in October 1942. The manufacture of salt and its bye products was continued, the production in the year being 8,159 tons.

The Alembic Chemical Works Company Ltd. continued to manufacture drugs, fine chemicals etc. There are two other chemical works: the Petlad Chemical Works and the Baroda Chemical Works. Both manufacture mainly sulphuric acid.

328. **SUGAR**—The extension of sugarcane cultivation in Gandevi taluka, as a result of the irrigation schemes executed by the Government, enabled the factory to record a steady improvement in its working. The factory obtained and crushed 4.91 lakh maunds of sugarcane in the year under report. The production amounted to 36,520 Bengal maunds of sugar, and 16,516 maunds of molasses. The excise duty realised by the State was Rs. 80,493.

329. **MATCHES**—The Datar Match Factory at Petlad produced 3,68,658 gross matches in 1941-42 as against 4,77,482 in the previous year. The Billimora Match Factory produced 69,701 gross matches as against 899 in 1940-41. The total excise duty collected amounted to Rs. 10.02 lakhs as against Rs. 6.96 lakhs in the previous year.

330. **CHINA CLAY**—The China Clay Works at Ransipur refined 910 tons of china clay during the year as compared to 840 tons last year, and paid a royalty of Rs. 2,731 as against Rs. 2,522 in the previous year.

331. **OTHER CONCERNS**—A firm in Navsari continued experiments for the manufacture of a copper still for power alcohol from molasses. The results were encouraging and an order for a still to manufacture 3,000 gallons of pure rectified spirit of 74 O. P. or 95.5% alcohol daily has been received from the Jodhpur State. Among other industrial concerns, the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) The Hindustan Colour, Chemical and Manufacturing Company Ltd. at Kathwada (Dehgam) with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs: It manufactures modified starches such as dextrine, quellin, British gum, hydrogen peroxide and other bleaching agents, disinfectants, and sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

- (ii) The Bharat Rolling Mill, with a capital of Rs. 0.5 lakhs, manufactures brass and copper sheets from waste materials and bichromate of potash, chrome, alum litherage and lead acitas.
- (iii) The Vijay Enamel Works at Baroda with a capital of Rs. 1 lakh produces enamel wares and sanitary articles.

332. NEW CONCERNS — Several new concerns were started during the year, their production being chiefly for war purposes. The more important of these are:

Mehsana district

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Bharat Thread Works,
Kalol | Sewing threads |
| 2. The United Tent Manu-
facturing Co., Kalol | Tents and accessories |
| 3. The Metro Wood Works,
Kalol | Bobbins |
| 4. P. R. Kamani & Bros.,
Mehsana | Ingots, solders, alloys,
non-ferrous metal articles |
| 5. The Jaya Cotton Mills Ltd.,
Sidhpur | Absorbent cotton |

Baroda district

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 6. The Baroda Textiles Ltd.,
Baroda | Webbing |
| 7. The Baroda Cotton Fabrics
Ltd., Baroda | Reeds |
| 8. The Baroda Anti-gas Co.
Ltd., Baroda | Oil dressed fabrics |

A new factory for manufacturing healds on an extensive scale is under construction at Baroda.

333. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES — The Director of Industries and Labour was deputed as a Government representative to attend the Small Scale Industries Conference, held at Delhi in March 1942, with a view to discover new and develop existing sources of production, in order to increase the value of supplies and to provide a measure of insurance against loss of production, due to the dispersal of labour from organised industry, which might occur for various reasons. The Baroda State received orders for stores worth about Rs. 92,027.

334. **ARRANGEMENT FOR COAL SUPPLY** — Arrangement was made with the Comptroller of Coal Distribution, Calcutta, for supply of rakes of coal, through the department, to textile mills and other industries engaged on war work. 15 factories took advantage of this arrangement.

335. **WAR EFFORT** — The industries of the State are taking their share in supplying articles, required for the war, to the Government of India. The following are some of the more important articles supplied by the industries of the State : different kinds of cloth like twill, calico white, bandage cloth, netting, khaki long cloth, absorbent cotton wool, woollen blankets and khaki serge, iron and steel materials like water pumps, ingots, solders, alloys, non-ferrous metals, bolts etc., timber and wooden stores, wood packing cases, army boots, rubber stoppers for bottles, refined castor oil etc.

336. **TECHNICAL TRAINING** — Arrangement was made for training of war technicians such as mechanics, fitters, turners, electricians, mill wrights at the Kala Bhavan Technical Institute and the G. B. S. Railway Workshop at Baroda and the Tata Industrial School at Navsari. Out of 299 applications received, 210 candidates were admitted for training in the above centres and 99 trainees were sent to the army training centres before deputing them for active service.

337. **RECRUITMENTS** — Government granted permission for recruitment on voluntary basis of technical and clerical personnel by the Government of India from amongst the subjects of the State, including Government servants, provided their services can be spared by the departments concerned without detriment to the requirements of the State. 21 such applications were forwarded to the provincial recruiting officers.

Forest Industries

338. **FOREST INDUSTRIES** — To encourage manufacture of bobbins, the bobbin factory in Navsari was granted permission to take soft wood Haldvan, Kalam etc., at concession rates for three years from the State forests as import of foreign timber has stopped.

Cottage Industries

339. **COTTAGE INDUSTRIES** — For the development of cottage industries in the State, the Government maintain the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute in Baroda, and in the villages a large number of training classes, where scholarships are given to students. The Government also give grants-in-aid to private institutions, which promote the development of cottage industries, and loans for starting them.

340. **DIAMOND JUBILEE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES INSTITUTE** — The Institute was founded in 1936 to co-ordinate and extend the efforts

of the Government to introduce and develop cottage industries in the State.

The industries which the Institute is intended to encourage are those that can be taken up

- (i) as whole-time occupations by men with small capital, belonging to the middle artisan classes, or
- (ii) as part-time subsidiary occupations by agriculturists.

The functions of the Institute are to take up industries which can usefully employ these classes of people, teach such industries, carry out investigations for simplifying processes and for the use of power and mechanical devices, introduce new designs, finance schemes started by trained persons and study marketing of finished products. The Institute pays special attention to the revival of such well known arts as the Visnagar brass work and the Sankheda lacquer work.

During the year, there were 53 students in the Institute, 12 learning calico printing, 8 block engraving, 6 Sankheda lacquer work, 6 in the leather class, 11 in the metal class and 10 in the Visnagar brass work and wood engraving classes.

Calico printing class for women : The assistance of a demonstrator was continued to Shree Chinnabai Stri Udyogalaya for training middle and backward class women in dyeing and calico printing. Scholarships worth Rs. 50 per month were given and about 12 women received training during the year.

Sales depot : The sales depot of the Institute, organised to provide marketing facilities for the products of different cottage industries in the State, did useful work. Orders for special kinds of textile curtains, towels, napkins, mashru cloth etc., were canvassed, obtained and executed. Articles of leather work, lacquer work, metal work, wood carving and printed materials of various shapes, sizes and designs were also exhibited and prepared on orders. The total value of the sales was Rs. 6,007 as against Rs. 5,429 in the previous year. The system of advancing 60 per cent of the price on finished articles exhibited for sale in the sales depot was introduced this year.

341. DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE VILLAGES — Demonstration classes in hand-loom weaving were held at four centres at which 144 students were trained. With a view to popularise mashru cloth, new designs to suit local tastes were introduced.

Demonstration classes in carding and spinning were held at three centres and about 86 persons were trained.

60 persons were trained in the calico printing classes at Patan and Chansma.

Improved methods of ~~bar~~ tanning were demonstrated to chamars at 11 centres and 125 persons trained. Hides and skins worth Rs. 4,751 were tanned. The class started for training chamars in the preparation of ordinary leather articles like chumpals, belts, purses etc., worked at Ramol, Peez and Vadnagar for short periods and 27 students were trained.

The eri silk demonstration classes at Devli, Kachhiawadi, Gadat and Gandevis were continued. 86 persons took advantage of these classes. Eri eggs were also distributed among the surrounding villages and were sent to Baroda Stri Adhyapan Pathshala, Radhanpur, Dhrangadhra, Junagadh, Khandesh and Bhagalpur.

Government aid to cottage industries

342. GRANTS-IN-AID — The Khadi Karyalaya at Chalala was given a grant of Rs. 4,100 for building and other purposes. A loan of Rs. 1,600 without interest was also given to provide for working capital. Total sales of khadi amounted to Rs. 46,297. The Karyalaya buildings are nearly completed. The khadi centre at Visnagar, working under the supervision of the All India Spinners' Association, provided work to poor Mahomedan women and Harijans. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 483. The Tarwada Sarvodaya Mandir which runs a tannery and manufactures various articles of leather was given a grant of Rs. 600.

Spinning and weaving implements such as carding machines, spinning wheels, hand-loom etc., were given to weavers, depressed class farmers and poor people of the State at half the cost.

Government sanction was obtained to give to the students trained in the Institute opportunities to work there after completion of their training, so that they might work on commercial lines and be encouraged to work on their own. It was also ordered to pass on to the students orders received by the Institute, supply raw materials at cost price, and allow use of machines etc. without any charge.

343. LOANS — The sum sanctioned for loans to cottage industries was Rs. 28,000. These loans are given free of interest and are recovered by small monthly instalments. Loans amounting to Rs. 14,880 were granted to chamars and weavers for buying raw materials and implements. Instalments amounting to Rs. 15,014 were recovered during the year, and instalments amounting to Rs. 15,443 were outstanding at the end of the year.

344. VISIT OF THE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE — The Fact Finding Committee (Hand-loom and Mills) constituted to investigate certain facts

relating to hand-loom industries visited Baroda on the 27th September 1941. Members of the committee met the weavers and dyers of the Baroda city and studied their conditions.

Industries Board

345. INDUSTRIES BOARD — To provide technical information regarding the possibility of starting industries in the State, and to assist industrialists with advice on technical matters, the Government have created an Industries Board. It consists of four sections: mechanical, agricultural, chemical and general. Government officers and nominees from the people are appointed to these sections.

During the year, the Board sanctioned experiments for manufacture of litho colour inks and commercialization of fruit products.

The total amount sanctioned for these experiments and investigations was Rs. 6,200.

Factories and Labour

346. FACTORY OPERATIVES — The number of factories, under the Factories Act, was 156 as against 148 in the previous year. The following table shows the number of operatives employed in these factories :—

Year	Number of operatives	Engaged in industries		Men	Women	Children (including youths of admissible age)
		Cotton	Others			
1940-41 ...	41,104	33,609	7,495	34,708	6,075	321
1941-42 ...	41,079	33,757	7,322	34,892	5,990	197

347. FACTORY INSPECTION — Out of 60 perennial factories working, 52 were inspected more than once and 8 once. Out of 115 seasonal factories, 96 worked this season. Out of these, 90 were inspected, while 6 could not be inspected because they worked only for a short time. There is no prosecution to report, but 87 warnings were given to various factory managers for breaches of factory regulations.

348. ACCIDENTS — The total number of accidents during the year shows a marked increase, being 401 as against 297 last year. Of these, 337 were minor accidents, 4 serious and 10 fatal.

349. NIGHT SHIFT — Out of 60 perennial factories working, 25 worked on night shift almost throughout the year as against 21 fac-

tories during the previous year. Some of the seasonal factories also worked on night shift on some days.

350. SANITATION — The general sanitation of factories was satisfactory.

351. TRADE UNIONS — The number of registered trade unions in the State was 4. No new trade union was registered this year. The Baroda union had 1,281 members, the Petlad union 2,345, the Kalol union 2,326 and the Kadi union 1,025. The membership of these unions formed 17 per cent of the total labour employed as against 13 per cent last year.

352. LABOUR DISPUTES — The workers of the Dinesh Mills Ltd. and the Sayaji Mills Ltd. at Baroda struck work in the month of January 1942 and demanded a grant of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonus for the year 1941. The cases were referred to the arbitration of Mr. M. C. Desai under Government orders, who decided that bonus should be given.

There were a few strikes in the cotton mills at Baroda, Kadi, Kalol and Billimora but they were quickly settled.

The Assistant Director of Labour visited forty factories.

353. ADULT EDUCATION — During the year under report, 100 adults took advantage of the facility given for adult education. Total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,845.

354. CANTEEN — Four canteens were working on non-profitearning basis during the year under report. Tea, coffee, food stuffs, aerated waters etc., were sold to the labourers at cost price. Nearly all the labourers of the mills and factories took advantage of the canteens.

355. HOUSING SOCIETY — A new housing society with twenty members was registered during the year. Tenders for building houses were invited but owing to the heavy rise in prices of building materials due to war, building operations could not be commenced.

356. CRECHES FOR CHILDREN — Nearly all the mills have made arrangements for creches for children. Some mills have also engaged nurses to look after the children of the employees.

357. CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS — All the mills at Kalol, Kadi, Navsari and Billimora opened cheap grain shops. The Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. have also opened such a shop, while the Keshav Mills Ltd., the Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Ltd. (Petlad), and the Baroda Textiles Ltd. (Baroda), have arranged with local merchants to supply food grains to the employees at cheap rates.

358. MEDICAL RELIEF — Out of 19 large factories in the State, 3 mills and 1 chemical works provided full time doctors and compounders and free medical aid to labourers, and 5 have made part-time arrangements for free medical aid. First Aid boxes were provided in 4 factories.

359. PAYMENT OF WAGES RULES — During the year under report, 22 complaints were received regarding dismissals, unpaid wages etc. Two were amicably settled, 16 were decided in favour of the labourers and 4 against them.

360. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT — The administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act continued to be in the hands of the Subas of the districts who are ex-officio Commissioners under the Act. There were 3 applications for compensation, out of which 1 was disposed of. Thirty memoranda of agreement were received and 29 registered. Compensation amounting to Rs. 8,933 was paid to workers for accidents in factories, as against Rs. 6,509 paid in the previous year.

361. MATERNITY BENEFIT — The total amount of maternity benefit paid to female operatives in factories was Rs. 3,509 as against Rs. 3,036 in the preceding year.

362. BOILERS ACT — The number of boilers on the register was 620 as against 611 in the previous year. Of these, 304 had been removed or scrapped. All the remaining boilers were inspected during the year. Four owners of perennial factories were fined during the year for breaches of the Act.

CHAPTER XIX

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND INSURANCE

I. Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

363. RETURNS AND STATEMENTS — The following returns and statements were compiled by the department :—

S. No.	Particulars	Period
1	Consumption of cotton bales	Monthly
2	Returns of Joint Stock Companies	.
3	Returns of Foreign Sea-borne trade	.
4	Returns of Cotton Mills	Annual
5	Returns of Woollen Mills	.
6	Returns of Joint Stock Companies	.
7	Returns of Foreign Joint Stock Companies	.
8	Returns of minerals	.
9	Returns of large industrial establishments	.
10	Returns of stock of cotton held by the trade centres in the State on 31st August 1941.	.
11	Statistical abstract	1940-41

II. Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies

364. REGISTERED COMPANIES — There were 172 registered companies — 140 public and 32 private companies — at the end of the year. Of these, 21 were in liquidation. Of the 172 companies in the State, 101 were incorporated in the State, and the remaining 71 were foreign companies. Of the indigenous companies, 23 were cotton mills, including 3 in liquidation, 10 were companies for supplying electricity, 10 for chemicals and allied trades, 4 life insurance companies and the remaining 54 were agencies and miscellaneous companies. Of the 71 foreign companies, 56 were insurance companies.

365. NEW COMPANIES — During the year 25 new companies were registered. These may be classified as follows:—

	State	Foreign
I. Banking, Loan and Insurance.		
Insurance: Life, Fire and Marine ...	0	
II. Transit and Transport.		
Motor traction: dealing and manufacturing. ...	1	
III. Trading and Manufacturing.		
Chemical and allied trades.	1	0
Public service ...	1	0
Agencies ...	7	1
Others ...	7	0
IV. Mills and Presses.		
Cotton mills ...	1	0
V. Others ...	1	0
Total	19	6 = 25

366. CAPITAL OF THE COMPANIES — The paid-up capital of companies incorporated in the State decreased by Rs. 5.04 lakhs and that of companies, other than insurance companies, incorporated outside the State increased by Rs. 17.18 lakhs. The decrease in the paid-up capital of the companies incorporated in the State was largely due to the reduction of capital by one of the big companies. The following table shows the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies incorporated in and outside the State, excluding insurance companies incorporated elsewhere and working in the State:—

Year	Number of companies on the register (excluding insurance companies incorporated elsewhere and working in the State)	Capital				
		Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up		
				Companies incorporated		
				In the State	Outside the State	Total
1940-41	99	27,76,67,112	12,49,29,203	2,95,35,799	8,68,68,693	11,64,04,438
1941-42	116	39,07,95,112	12,60,71,851	2,90,31,050	8,85,87,132	11,76,18,182
Net variation during the year.	+ 17	+11,31,28,000	+ 11,42,648	- 5,04,749	+17,18,439	+ 12,13,744

367. **BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES**—There were 111 societies registered under the Benevolent Societies Act and 8 new societies were registered during the year, making a total of 119. Of these, 1 was struck off the register as it stopped working, leaving 118 societies on the register at the end of the year. More than two-thirds of these were societies for promoting education, libraries etc., 13 were merchants' associations, 12 for sanitary and medical relief and the remaining for miscellaneous purposes. Out of the 118 societies, 74 were in the Baroda district, 21 in the Mehsana, 18 in the Navsari, and 5 in the Amreli districts.

368. **PARTNERSHIP FIRMS**—The number of partnership firms registered under the Partnership Act was 711 to which 78 new firms were added during the year, making a total of 789. Of these, one was dissolved, leaving a total of 788 firms on the register at the end of the year.

369. **CERTIFIED AUDITORS**—There were 37 certified auditors on the register at the beginning of the year to which 8 new auditors were added during the year, making a total of 45. Of these, one died during the year, leaving 44 certified auditors on the register at the end of the year.

370. **STATISTICAL CONFERENCE**—In response to the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja, the fifth session of the Indian Statistical Conference was held in Baroda along with the session of the Indian Science Congress in the first week of January 1942. The conference was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja on 3rd January 1942. Eminent statisticians from all over India attended the conference. A statistical exhibition showing the progress of important educational, agricultural and economic activities of the State was organised. The conference consisted of four sections. There were discussions and reading of papers in different branches of theoretical and applied statistics and joint meetings with allied sections of the Science Congress. Important papers on sample surveys, census and vital statistics, administrative statistics and other allied subjects were read. The conference lasted up to the 6th January 1942.

III. Insurance

371. **RECIPROCITY UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT**—Reciprocal arrangements regarding lodging of deposits and investments of assets were made with the Mysore State during the year under report. Further, reciprocity in respect of section 64 of the Act regarding keeping of books of accounts and registers was also concluded with the Government of India during the year.

372. **INSURANCE COMPANIES**—There were 20 insurance companies registered under the State Insurance Act at the end of

the previous year and 32 more were registered during the year under report, making a total of 52 insurance companies on the register at the end of the year. Of these, 48 were foreign insurance companies and the remaining 4 were companies incorporated in the State. Besides these, there were 3 foreign provident insurance societies working in the State.

373. LICENCES — 863 licences for canvassing insurance business, as required by the Insurance Act, were issued during the year as against 620 in the previous year. Three Actuary's certificates were also issued during the year under report as against four in the previous year.

374. WAR RISK INSURANCE — War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance and War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance of the Government of India were made applicable to the Baroda State from 9th July and 30th July 1942 respectively.

IV. Insurance of State Servants

375. COMPULSORY INSURANCE OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS — The scheme for compulsory insurance of Government servants, which was put into operation in the preceding year, continued to work well. It applies to persons who join service after 1st August 1940, and to those already in service on that date, unless they were forty years of age, or drew a salary of Rs. 20 or less per month, or were insured for the prescribed amount. Those serving in the Military department were excluded from the operation of the scheme during the year.

During the year, 614 new proposals for insurance were received, 435 accepted, 26 rejected and 7 postponed. The total annual premium received was Rs. 92,418. Surrender value was paid in three cases as the persons concerned were relieved from State service.

CHAPTER XX

ELECTRICITY

376. THE CITY ELECTRIC SUPPLY — The City electric supply undertaking generated 41,15,386 K. W. (units) as against 39,71,663 K. W. (units) in the previous year. The increase in total output over that of last year was 3·6 per cent. The demand amounted to 32·81 lakhs K. W. as against 32·38 lakhs K. W. in the previous year. Of these, 56·02 per cent were used for domestic purposes, 31·06 per cent for industrial and 12·92 per cent for motor pumps, gardens, farms, sewage pumps etc.

The total load on the undertaking was 4974·3 K. W. at the end of the year as against 4913 K. W. in the previous year. The number of consumers was 4,779 as against 4,727 in the preceding year. This was due partly to restrictions placed by Government in giving new connections on account of lack of surplus power at the power houses and partly to difficulties in obtaining the requisite materials for working the power houses.

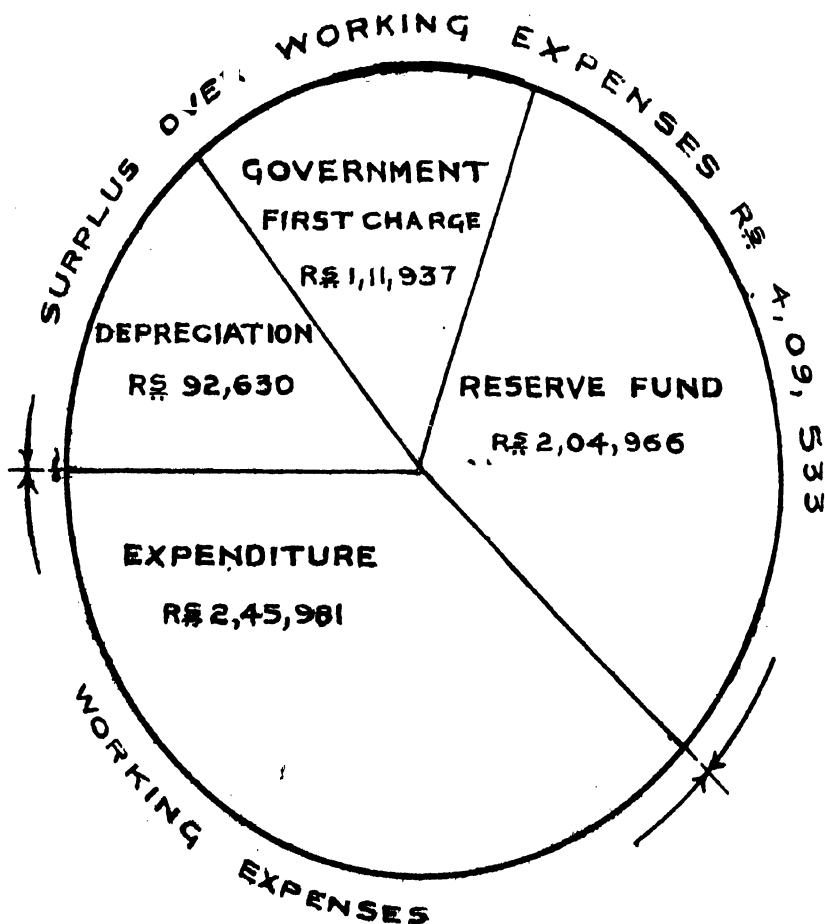
The total number of street lights was 2,137 as against 2,104 in the previous year. About seven miles of new over head lines were laid in the City. The total low tension distribution net work now covers an area of 38 square miles. Supply mains were extended but the progress of the work was hampered as the materials for the work were not readily available.

The working expenses of the City supply undertaking amounted to Rs. 2·45 lakhs as against 2·19 lakhs in the preceding year. The cost per unit generated was 0·77 annas and per unit sold was 1·19 annas.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 6·55 lakhs as against Rs. 6·57 lakhs in the previous year. The surplus over working expenses amounted to Rs. 4·09 lakhs. The surplus, after allowing Rs. 92,630 for depreciation, represents a net profit of 11·3 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 27·98 lakhs. After deducting Rs. 1·12 lakhs for the Government first charge, the surplus transferred to the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 2·04 lakhs. The depreciation and reserve funds at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35·27 lakhs — Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 23·27 lakhs respectively.

CHART SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE Rs. 6,55,514.



The activities of the department had to be restricted on account of the difficulty of obtaining requisite materials. In order to overcome the difficulties created by the lack of surplus power, a new generating set costing about Rs. 2 lakhs has been ordered.

In spite of the increased operational costs, due to the rise in prices of fuel, lubricating oil, kerosene etc., a revision of the rates of supply has not yet become necessary as the department is still in a position to meet the increased costs and to allow for depreciation and interest from the earnings at the present rates of supply.

Rationing of electricity to all non-essential consumers had to be enforced for 20 days in July 1942, due to a temporary shortage of fuel oil for want of tank wagons for transport. Regular supplies to all essential users were, however, maintained without any curtailment.

377. PETLAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY — The Petlad electric supply undertaking worked satisfactorily. The number of units generated showed an increase from 1,83,445 in the previous year to 2,32,025 in the year under report. Of these, 29 per cent were for domestic purposes, 56 per cent for industrial and 15 per cent for street lighting. The total load connected was 90 K. W. during the year. The number of consumers increased during the year from 454 to 496. There was no addition of distribution mains and of street lights. The number of street lights was 400 at the end of the year.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 0.36 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 0.22 lakhs, leaving a gross surplus of Rs. 0.14 lakhs over working expenses. After deducting the depreciation charge of Rs. 6,425, the net surplus represents a profit of 4.2 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 1.95 lakhs.

378. GANDEVI ELECTRIC SUPPLY — The supply of electricity to the public was started this year and 175 new connections were made. The work of erecting distribution mains and street light mains in Gandevi town was completed, and 159 street lights were connected. The number of units generated was 1,35,738 and the number of units sold 1,01,609. The total load connected was 55 K. W. The gross revenue was Rs. 13,229 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,581 which includes interest on store balance.

The work of laying high tension line from Gandevi to Umra for the lift irrigation scheme was nearly completed during the year.

379. VIJAPUR TUBE-WELL PROJECT — The Vijapur project is to be held in abeyance for the duration of the war and some of the materials meant for the scheme have been offered to the Government of India for utilisation for war needs. The construction of the power house and the workshop is completed.

380. ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS IN THE STATE — There were sixteen electrical undertakings working in the State, including the four Government works at Baroda, Petlad, Gandevi and Okha. All of them were inspected.

Telephone

381. TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN THE STATE — There are automatic telephone systems at Baroda, Navsari, Petlad, Dabhoi, Kalol and Mehsana. All these have been or are being connected with the trunk telephone systems. The general scarcity of engineering stores and spare parts has affected the development of the telephone systems in the State. The demand for telephones increased considerably but it could not be met owing to the shortage of requisite materials.

New telephone exchanges have been put into operation in Billimora and Mehsana. The Billimora-Navsari junction line was opened to traffic this year.

382. FINANCIAL RESULTS — The gross earnings of the Baroda City telephone system amounted to Rs. 0.67 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 0.21 lakhs. After allowing Rs. 0.14 lakhs for depreciation, the surplus represents a profit of 9.9 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 3.12 lakhs. The accumulated depreciation fund is Rs. 0.73 lakhs and the reserve fund Rs. 1.41 lakhs.

The gross earnings of the Dabhoi telephone exchange amounted to Rs. 7,883. The working expenses were Rs. 3,178. After allowing Rs. 1,919 for depreciation, the surplus represents a profit of 6 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 45,374.

The figures for the Kalol exchange were Rs. 4,218 as gross earnings and Rs. 3,274 as working expenses, which include the rental of the trunk line.

The gross earnings of the Navsari exchange and junction line amounted to Rs. 8,993. The working expenses were Rs. 3,207. After allowing Rs. 1,785 for depreciation, the balance represents a profit of 12 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 33,174.

The working of the Billimora exchange shows a profit of 8.7 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 12,591, the gross receipts being Rs. 2,473, the working expenses Rs. 814 and Rs. 814 being allowed for depreciation.

383. A. R. P. WARNING SYSTEM — A special A. R. P. Warning System, with a control switchboard situated at the telephone exchange, was installed in the Baroda City during the year under report. The system consists of a magneto telephone switchboard, and instruments with special warning and all clear signals. About 30 different telephones have been installed at selected places in the City.

384. RADIO LICENCES — The number of radio licences showed a marked increase over last year from 1,420 to 1,840. Of these, 904 were for Baroda City and 936 for district towns. The total revenue realised amounted to Rs. 16,100 as against Rs. 15,000 in the previous year.

385. BROADCASTING STATION — The construction of the studio building is nearly complete; but the transmitter, which has been ordered, has not yet been received.

CHAPTER XXI

FISHERIES

386. MARINE FISHERIES — Fishery surveys were continued and biological materials collected. Details of the yields of different fishing methods in vogue are recorded at Vanchi-Borsi where a small collection forms the nucleus of a museum. In the Kodinar area, rules were published regarding poaching and unlicensed fishing. The need for a Biological Station and Aquarium at Okha was emphasised in the presidential address of the Zoology section of the Indian Science Congress at the Baroda session in January. It is the first item in the five-year plan of fishery industrial development of Port Okha, held up for the duration of the war.

387. PEARL AND CONCH FISHERIES — The Chank fishery was leased for 1941-42 for Rs. 650 and the window-pane oyster pearl fisheries for Rs. 850 as against Rs. 410 last year. The pearls which are generally used only for medicinal purposes were shown, by departmental experiments, to be capable of being drilled, polished and converted into ornaments like bangles, chains etc.

388. INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS — Experiments in fish manure conservancy and canning were carried out at Mul-Dwarka and Vanchi-Borsi stations. The fishery station at Okha continued to serve as a laboratory for the preparation of medicinal shark liver oil. Madhwad station served as a subsidiary source for crude oil.

A scheme of experiments in curing, pickling and smoking of fish was prepared and submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

389. SHARK LIVER OIL INDUSTRY — The scheme for the commercial manufacture of shark liver oil was continued. The fishing and collection of livers were not done directly by the department, but oil and livers were purchased at Okha, Navsari and Madhwad. Crude oil of last year was refined and the medicated preparation sold. Total receipts including sale proceeds of oil, salted fish, dried fins, hire purchase of nets etc., amounted to Rs. 2,804. The total crude oil collected during the year was 110 gallons.

390. FRESH WATER FISHERIES — Cultural operations and studies were continued. Surveys were made of the Vishwamitri fisheries in

Baroda, the Surmathi fisheries in Kodinar and of ponds in and around Mehsana. Fish collections are being sorted out and identified, labelled specimens being arranged in the newly started museum in Baroda.

391. SOCIO-ECONOMIC WORK AMONG FISHERMEN — The fishermen's co-operative society at Navsari was liquidated and attempts are being made to revive it, the new members proposing to do business separately, with individual loans where necessary. The Balapore society for the Badelas of Beyt established last year is working satisfactorily. Some of its members were given fishing tackle on hire-purchase system and supplied shark livers to the department. The Kodinar fishermen's colonisation scheme by which fishermen would be induced to settle at Kotdah and develop the fishery industry there, and thus be a source of a regular supply of livers for the fish liver oil scheme, was sanctioned in March 1942, and arrangements for securing the lands etc. were taken up.

392. STATISTICS AND INFORMATION — Fishery statistics and trade data were collected and information supplied to the public on various topics such as fresh water fish culture, fish and vitamins, bathygraphy, and fisheries of the Gujerat coast. Information about 'Edible Oysters', supplied to the Wildgame and Seafood Co., has led to the opening up of an export trade in these oysters.

CHAPTER XXII

FORESTS

393. **FORESTS** — The forests of the State, which cover 712.8 square miles, may be divided into two groups : (i) the mixed deciduous teak forests of the Navsari district situated in a belt of heavy rainfall; these cover 561 square miles or 80 per cent of the forest area; (ii) the fuel and grazing forests of the drier districts of Baroda, Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal. These forests are of value as they prevent soil erosion, cover the catchment areas of local natural water courses, and produce timber. A cautious policy directed towards conserving and exploiting the forests has been adopted. Plans for silviculture, research, management of forests and utilisation of their produce are being carefully revised and modified according to the recommendations of the forest expert engaged in 1938-39.

A. Silviculture

394. **SYSTEMS** — In the timber forests of the Navsari district, the system of selection-cum-improvement with fixed girth limits for the main species has been introduced in place of the coppice-with-standards worked on a forty year rotation. Girth limit for teak in the main felling has been provisionally fixed at 30". The scrub forests of Sankheda were worked under "modified clear fellings" with a rotation of thirty years.

The fuel forests were worked under the simple coppice system, the trees being so cut as to stimulate regeneration in the form of coppice shoots.

The total area exploited during the year was 20,616 bighas as against 21,598 in the previous year.

395. **REGENERATION** — The rainfall in the forests of the Navsari district was 45 inches. All the principal species seeded well, and plant survival from natural seed and growth of coppice shoots in the felled coupes was satisfactory.

396. **ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION** — Natural regeneration from fallen seeds was supplemented by a carefully planned system of artificial regeneration.

Selected blanks in the freshly worked coupes were clear felled and the debris systematically stacked and burnt. 278 rab patches

were treated with teak and other seeds. The total area sown was 122 bighas as against 87 in the previous year.

Besides this, 74,632 stump plants of teak and other timber species were planted in the intervening spaces between 'rabs' and in parts where sowings had failed.

30,800 nursery plants of valuable species like silver oak, hirda etc., were transplanted into the forests. 12 new nurseries have been started during the year for rearing plants of teak.

240 bighas of natural blanks in the forests of the Navsari district were treated with khair and babul sowings.

In the forests of Okhamandal, Gir, Atarsumba ranges and the Khari lands of the Navsari district, afforestation work is continued. Hardy local species are being tried in these parts.

25,000 lbs. of seeds of principal species were collected during the year as against 27,000 in the previous year for local use and soil conservation work.

397. ANTI-EROSION WORKS — These works consist in the preservation of the existing vegetation, planting of suitable areas with appropriate species, introducing better grasses, and constructing bunds for controlling water drainage. In the Vijapur taluka, 25 earth dams at the heads of ravines were constructed and the sides were sloped and planted with soil bunding vegetation. In the Dhari soil conservation block, contour bunding, trenching, ridging, gully plugging and planting of hardy species with complete closure to grazing were done.

The irregularity of the last monsoon has not been helpful for regeneration work. The plantations were partially successful in the Navsari district, suffered heavily in Mehsana and were poor in Okhamandal.

Cultural operations in the tending of the growing stock were continued. Congested coppice shoots were cut, leaving only the most vigorous ones and inferior species, interfering with the principal ones, were cut or girdled. Silvicultural thinnings were done in 57 coupes, exploited 25 years back.

398. RESEARCH — Sample plots at different places in the forests have been laid to determine the girth and height increments of the principal species.

Trials for the cultivation of pyrethrum and derris ferruginea, two insecticide yielding plants, were continued. The roots will be examined during the winter.

Sandal wood seeds were indented and supplied for plantation in the forests. Plants were raised in baskets and transplanted in the rab areas. The results are much better than previous trials.

B. Utilisation

399. MAJOR FOREST PRODUCE — The timber market showed a marked improvement and the income from the sale of timber increased by Rs. 1.37 lakhs from Rs. 3.28 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 4.65 lakhs in the year under report. The following table gives the figures in detail :—

Year	Number of coupes	Total area exploited (in bighas)	Total realisation (in lakhs of rupees)	Average realisation per bigha Rs.	Timber extracted (in cubic feet)	Fuel extracted (in cubic feet)
1940-41 ...	119	21,598	3.28	15.6	6,31,141	6,06,807
1941-42 ...	115	20,616	4.65	22.06	7,61,699	15,81,180

The increase in revenue is due to rise in prices and competition amongst contractors as a result of allowing them the option to limit their business to a fixed figure. The increase in the outturn is due to better utilisation and stricter enforcement of records of the timber extracted. The great increase in firewood extraction — by nearly 160 per cent — clearly shows a more intensive utilisation.

Besides this, Rs. 0.15 lakhs were realised from the sale of kalam, haldwan, kakad, modad and umbh trees extracted from the different forest ranges; and, Rs. 3,411 were realised from the sale of trees uprooted by strong winds.

400. MINOR FOREST PRODUCE — The minor forest produce is exploited on a system of farming and licence. The total value of minor forest produce sold was Rs. 0.98 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.02 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to remissions in grazing fees due to the failure of rains.

The grazing fees amounted to Rs. 31,088 as against Rs. 46,487 in the previous year; bamboos fetched Rs. 14,004 as against Rs. 13,209; stone from Songir quarries Rs. 4,626 as against Rs. 4,865; timru leaves Rs. 4,775 as against Rs. 3,188 and miscellaneous revenue Rs. 42,601 as against Rs. 32,436 in the previous year.

401. FOREST INDUSTRIES — Leases for the development of katha (catechu), lac and timru leaves industries in these forests have been granted. Accordingly, fresh areas from the forests have been selected and given over to the contractor for katha extraction. 8,709 maunds of katha was prepared and Rs. 9,222 were paid as royalty to the Government.

Portable charcoal kilns were given on hire to contractors for manufacture of charcoal.

Investigations into the suitability of the fibres of *Helictres Isora* (Attai) for cordage and gunny bags were taken up during the year and prepared fibres tested. The opinion received from the Director, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta, indicates that the fibres were inferior to jute fibres but they could be used for cordage and inferior bags if the supply of jute was short.

As an experimental measure for gum industry, tapping of kagdoli, bawal, salada and gorad trees was undertaken during the year. It is expected that the gum industry will be taken in hand by a contractor who has applied for a monopoly for ten years.

The war supply directorate was offered co-operation in connection with the supply of sawn timber from Baroda forests and negotiations are proceeding.

A scheme for controlled grazing was sanctioned but the execution has been postponed till after the war.

Rosha oil extraction is carried out yearly through contractors at Salher where the grass is gregarious. As the demand of this oil is increased, intensive exploitation of this grass is expected to be advantageous. Arrangements are being made for preparing a still in improved design.

402. MISCELLANEOUS — To relieve fodder scarcity in Okhamandal, the department supplied 10 lakh pounds of grass from the forest bids of Gir. Besides this, free grazing and removal of cher leaves for fodder in the open forests of Gir and Okhamandal were allowed to khedut khatedars of the State.

People of the Navsari forest areas are allowed to take free of cost materials for building huts from the forests. During the year, materials worth Rs. 48,981 were taken.

People living in and around forest areas in the Navsari district earned about Rs. 4 lakhs as wages, mostly in the slack agricultural season, for various forest works.

C. Forest administration

403. FOREST ROADS, ETC. — The income from forest cess amounted to Rs. 50,959 during the year as against Rs. 41,200 in the previous year. The income is utilised for the construction of forest roads. During the year, 5 miles of fair weather roads were completed and 22.2 miles were under construction. The amount spent from the forest cess during the year on these roads was Rs. 37,792 as against Rs. 49,077 in the previous year. The expenditure on maintenance of roads was Rs. 2,575 and of wells and buildings Rs. 2,552.

404. FOREST OFFENCES — The number of forest offences was 177 as against 62 in the preceding year, an increase of 285.5 per cent.

Due to difficult conditions of living at the present time, the number of offences under unauthorised felling or removal of forest produce and unauthorised grazing was abnormally high.

405. PROTECTION FROM FIRE — The area burnt by fire during the year was 38,384 bighas or 4.9 per cent of the total area as against 7,509 bighas in the previous year. The expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 4,762 or Rs. 6-11-0 per square mile as against Rs. 6-9-7 in the preceding year.

406. PROTECTION FROM CATTLE — Under the new system adopted on the recommendation of the forest expert, felled coupes are thrown open to grazing in the sixth year after felling, instead of the tenth. The closure is now limited to areas which, after felling, have been put under regeneration and to those with young plantations. During the year, 10.9 per cent of the forest areas were closed and 89.1 per cent were open to grazing.

During the year, 83,199 animals grazed in the forests as against 90,231 in the previous year. The total revenue realised was Rs. 24,673 as against Rs. 35,379 in the previous year. The decrease is due to concessions in grazing fees granted in the Okhamandal and Amreli districts.

The incidence of grazing in the reserved forests was 8.1 bighas per animal during the year as against 7.4 bighas in the previous year.

407. DESTRUCTION OF VEGETATION — According to the working plan, creepers are destroyed every year in rotation in one-eighth of the area of each range. Besides this, coupe contractors are required under their agreements to cut climbers in their coupes. Areas of light and heavy incidence of climbers have been marked out and the parts with preponderance of climbers will be gone over quickly and frequently under a shorter climber cycle. During the year climbers were destroyed in 65,091 bighas as against 85,000 bighas in the previous year.

408. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE — The total revenue for the year was Rs. 6.59 lakhs (including Rs. 50,959 of forest local cess) as against Rs. 5.05 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to higher values obtained in coupe auctions. The expenditure increased by Rs. 9,084 from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 1.34 lakhs in the year under report, due mainly to the expenses of training of two students sent to Dehra Dun.

CHAPTER XXIII

PUBLIC WORKS

409. GENERAL — The activities of the Public Works department suffered owing to the war. The shortage of supplies, the difficulties of transport and rising prices have told on the progress of the works during the year.

410. IRRIGATION — The following irrigation schemes were under execution or investigation :—

- (i) *The Vijapur tube well irrigation scheme in the Mehsana district* : To test the sub-soil supply of water, forty tube wells were sanctioned in 1939-40. During the year under report, 33 tube wells were taken on hand, of which 12 were successful, 2 are being gauged and the remaining 19 failed. The total number of successful tube wells so far is 22. Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned for oil engine sets for 5 tube wells. These were installed during the year under report and irrigation was commenced. Schemes for starting irrigation from the rest of the wells have been sanctioned and the works are in progress. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.63 lakhs and the total expenditure incurred so far Rs. 5.61 lakhs.
- (ii) *The Sabarmati river irrigation project in the Mehsana district* : Further investigations necessitated by the heavy floods of July 1941 have been completed and the revised estimates and the final report on the project are being examined.
- (iii) *The Shetrunji river irrigation project in the Amreli district* : The preliminary survey has been completed and the proposals are being considered.
- (iv) *Mithikhadi storage tank in Okhamandal* : The scheme, which is intended to serve as an additional storage to supplement the Bhingaja tank for supply of drinking water to Mithapur and Okha as well as for irrigation, was taken up in 1939-40. The work has now been completed.
- (v) *Dharusana system* : It is proposed to effect improvements in the system preparatory to linking it with the Sabarmati project. The survey has been completed.

- (vi) *The Piplana storage and drainage scheme* : The object is to improve the salt areas in the Harij taluka. The survey has been completed and proposals are being formulated.
- (vii) *Umra lift irrigation scheme* : This is a scheme for improving irrigation facilities in the Gandevi taluka for growing sugarcane. It was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs. The work is in progress and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

The existing irrigation works irrigated 11,129 bighas as against 9,290 bighas in the previous year and the total revenue realised was Rs. 38,625 as against Rs. 35,027 in the previous year. The net return was Rs. 3.46 per bigha as against Rs. 3.7 in the previous year.

411. FIELD DRAINS AND KOTARS — To prevent water-logging of agricultural land in monsoon, new drains are cut every year where needed, and existing drains maintained in good condition. For these works a provision of Rs. 0.95 lakhs was made.

In the Baroda district, 6 miles of new channels were cut, 8 miles of drains were repaired and 265 miles of main drains were maintained. Of the 7 culverts on drains that were undertaken, 5 were completed during the year and 2 are in progress.

The bunding of the kotars at Mujpur, Ranapur and Ekalbara in the Baroda district is in progress.

412. WATER-SUPPLY WORKS — The Baroda City water-works and the distribution system within the municipal limits are under the control of the Baroda municipality, but the head works at Ajwa, Asoj and Pratappura, the filter beds at Nimetta and the mains outside the municipal limits are the charge of the department. These were maintained in working order at a cost of Rs. 39,908 during the year.

Besides these, a number of schemes for supplying water to towns were either in progress or under investigation. In all these schemes the Government bears half the cost.

- (i) *Dharmaj* : The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1.06 lakhs. All the materials needed have been received. Laying of C. I. pipes, R. C. C. tank etc. has been completed. The work of C. I. plugs, sluice valves etc., is in progress.
- (ii) *Navsari* : To improve the water-supply of the town, two bores were completed and the third is nearing completion. These have been sunk to a depth of about 175 feet and have yielded 15,000 gallons of water per hour, but they have still to be regauged. The sump well is completed. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 0.94 lakhs.:

- (iii) *Billimora* : Two wells of 16' diameter were excavated and further work is in progress. It is expected that these, together with one well of 12' diameter sunk in the previous year, will meet the needs of the town.
- (iv) *Songadh* : The scheme of improvements has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 18,000. The work of laying the R. C. C. pipes and construction of sump well is in progress. The expenditure so far is Rs. 7,636.
- (v) *Mehsanar* : A ten inch bore was sunk to a depth of 625 feet but as it encountered sand, it was proposed to carry it further with eight inch pipes. Further work, however, is postponed till the result of clearing the Vav, which is undertaken by the municipality, is obtained.
- (vi) *Anreli* : The work on the wells is in progress.
- (vii) *Dwarka* : The proposals for the scheme have been submitted for sanction.
- (viii) *Patan* : The work of the water-supply scheme for the town has been completed at a cost of Rs. 0.30 lakhs.
- (ix) *Beyt* : The scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 41,000 and the work is in progress.

413. DRAINAGE WORKS—The Baroda City drainage works, including storm water drains, were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 48,142.

Drainage works at the following towns were either in progress or completed during the year :—

- (i) *Bhadran* : The main work has been completed. The work of additional drainage lines and house connections is in progress.
- (ii) *Sankheda* : The work of constructing open drains sanctioned for Rs. 38,000 is in progress.
- (iii) *Navsari* : The work of Navsari town drainage divided into seven sections is completed. The drainage scheme in the Madhomati area, sanctioned for Rs. 15,000, is in progress. The extension of underground drainage to the mill area near Navsari station was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000. The total expenditure incurred on the Navsari drainage works is Rs. 5.59 lakhs.
- (iv) *Sojitra* : The work has been sanctioned for Rs. 2.11 lakhs and is in progress.

- (v) *Visnagar* : The work of additional lines and branches has been completed and the work of house connections is in progress.

414. CITY IMPROVEMENT WORKS — Besides laying drainage lines in the Pratapganj, Arunodaya, Kunj, Madhuvan and Goya Gate housing societies and erecting water-works and drainage lines for the T. B. Hospital at Baroda, the following schemes were prepared during the year under report :—

- (i) Vilaspura improvement scheme ;
- (ii) Realignment and other improvements on the Makarpura road ;
- (iii) Anandpura improvement scheme ;
- (iv) Opening out blind lanes within the city.

415. ROADS — The following roads were under construction during the year :—

- (i) *Bombay-Ahmedabad road* : the work on the portion between Bhadran and the Mahi river, 26 miles in length, in the Baroda district ;
- (ii) *Padra-Dabhasa road* : the metalling of this road, 4.5 miles in length, in the Baroda district ;
- (iii) *Kathore-Kim-Velachha-Mangrol road* : 17 miles in length, in the Navsari district ;
- (iv) *Mahuwa-Anaval road* : 18 miles in length, in the Navsari district ;
- (v) *Kamrej via Orna to Nagod Rindhwada road* : 14.75 miles in length, in the Navsari district.

The high level bridge over the Unchha river near Panej was in progress. Causeways on the Shetrunji river near Gavadka, on the Shingoda river at Kodinar, and a low level causeway on the Thebi river near Amreli were under construction. The expenditure incurred on these causeways so far is Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

416. FOREST ROADS — In the forests of the Navsari district the following fair weather roads were either in progress or were completed during the year. The expenditure on these is met from the forest local cess :—

- (i) Karod to Adgam road, 9.75 miles in length.
- (ii) Kashi-Vajpur-Nanchal road, 5 miles in length.
- (iii) Bavli to Ukai road, 3.25 miles in length.

- (iv) Umarpada-Khant road, 4.62 miles in length.
- (v) Vajpur-Nanchal to Vadpada road, 5 miles in length.
- (vi) Kherwada-Umarpada road, 20 miles in length.
- (vii) Songhad station to goods yard road, 0.75 miles in length.
- (viii) Asopala to Dholka road, 1.75 miles in length.
- (ix) Chokhwada to Vadpada road, 4 miles in length.

The total expenditure on these roads during the year was Rs. 42,361 as against Rs. 49,077 in the preceding year.

417. **BUILDINGS** — The following public buildings were completed or work on them was in progress during the year:—

- (i) *Hospitals* : The T. B. Hospital at Baroda, modifications in Victoria ward for housing the children welfare trust, maternity wards at Karjan, Vyara and Kalol.
- (ii) *School buildings* : Boys' high school at Patan, Diamond Jubilee agricultural boarding house at Dabhoi.
- (iii) *Military buildings* : Military and Indian officers' bungalows in 1st infantry, 2nd infantry and barracks at Warashia and butt in 2nd infantry and Warashia.
- (iv) *Other buildings* : Strong room for the Raj treasury at Baroda, the broad casting studio building at Baroda, munsiff quarters at Dabhoi.

The expenditure on public buildings incurred during the year was Rs. 6,33,173.

418. **FURNITURE FACTORY** — The factory was run successfully during the year.

419. **EXPENDITURE** — The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 45.85 lakhs as against Rs. 40.48 lakhs in the previous year. Of these, Rs. 15 lakhs were on new works, Rs. 9.05 lakhs on repairs, Rs. 4.09 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 15.52 lakhs were deposit contribution.

CHAPTER XXIV

STATE RAILWAYS

420. STATE RAILWAYS—The total mileage of the railways owned by the State, including Bodeli-Chhota-Udaipur Railway, was 723 miles. Of these, 21·42 miles were broad-gauge, 345·64 miles metre-gauge and 355·73 miles narrow-gauge. The Anand-Tarapur line, 21·42 miles, was worked by the Government of India, the Okha Railway, 37·21 miles, by the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, and the remaining 664·16 miles by the State.

The Government of India undertook to work the Anand-Tarapur line on the same terms as the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The mileage worked by the State was as follows :—

		Main lines miles	Sidings miles
(a)	Narrow-gauge	... 355·73	57·84
(b)	Metre-gauge	... 308·43	40·39
	Gaekwar's Mehsana	255·12	
	Khijadia-Dhari	37·46	
	Prachi Road-Kodinar	15·85	
	Total	... 664·16	98·23

421. NEW PROJECTS — Government have decided to purchase the Broach-Jambusar Railway, with extensions to Kavi and Dahej, 71·55 miles in length, for Rs. 23·63 lakhs. It is expected that the lines will be taken over from 1st October 1942.

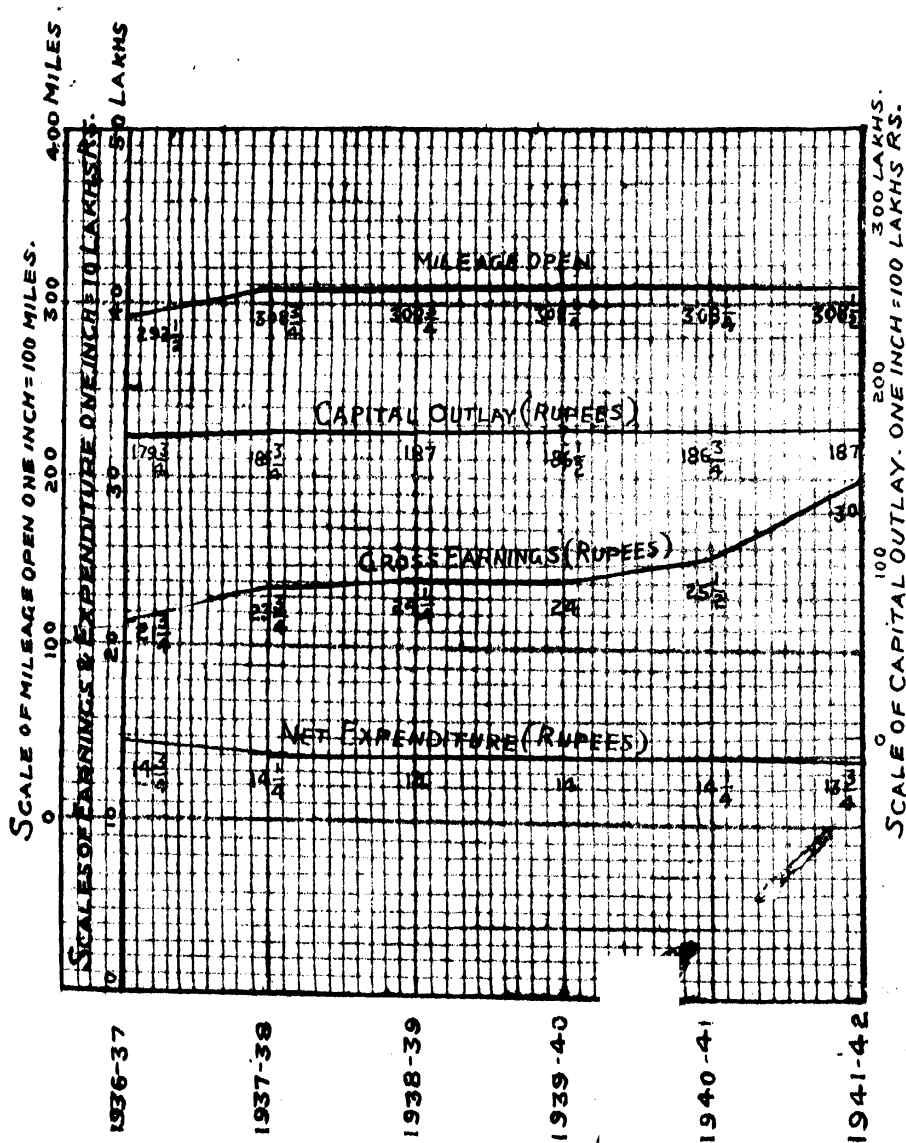
422. IMPORTANT WORKS — A number of important works for the comfort of passengers and the improvement of railways were either completed or were in progress at the end of the year. Loop lines for the facility of traffic have been provided at Gavadka and Machiala stations. Two cross-overs have been provided at Goya Gate station on narrow-gauge as additional stabling lines. Additional water-ways have been provided on Prachi Road-Kodinar Railway to prevent damage from floods. On the narrow-gauge, Ashwen river bridge was rebuilt, affording greater water-way, and a combined road and railway bridge on Men river is being built on a new site to prevent recurrence of damage by floods. Amongst other works were a waiting shed at Dhari, a parcel room at Taranga, goods sheds at Chansma and Harij and residential quarters for the menial staff both on narrow-gauge and metre-gauge railway stations.

METRE GAUGE RAILWAY

DIAGRAM SHOWING

THE MILEAGE CAPITAL OUTLAY

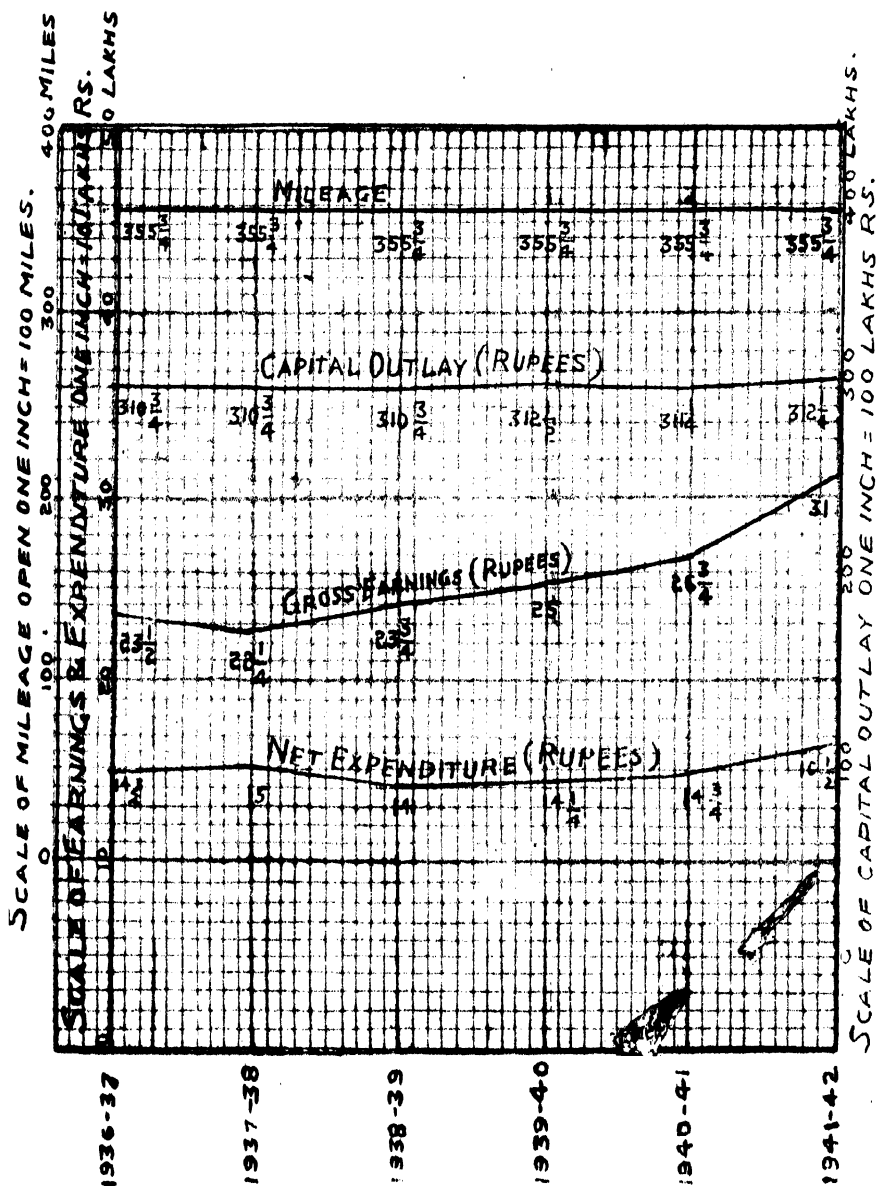
GROSS EARNINGS & WORKING EXPENDITURE



NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY

DIAGRAM SHOWING

THE MILEAGE, CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSSEARNINGS & WORKING EXPENDITURE.



423. GROSS EARNINGS — The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 71.06 lakhs. Of these, Rs. 60.86 lakhs were receipts from the narrow-gauge and metre-gauge lines worked by the State and Rs. 10.20 lakhs from State-owned lines managed by foreign railways. The gross earnings of the metre-gauge lines as compared to the preceding year increased by 17.1 per cent from Rs. 25.57 lakhs to Rs. 29.94 lakhs, and that of narrow-gauge lines by 15.8 per cent from Rs. 26.70 lakhs to Rs. 30.92 lakhs.

The coaching and goods earnings both on metre-gauge and narrow-gauge sections increased by Rs. 8.31 lakhs.

424. WORKING EXPENSES — The working expenses of the State-managed railways, excluding depreciation, amounted to Rs. 27.78 lakhs as against Rs. 26.19 lakhs in the previous year, and the working expenses of the Anand-Tarapur and Okha railways were Rs. 4.21 lakhs as against Rs. 4.19 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase is due mainly to higher costs of materials and expenses on repairs to lines damaged by heavy rains. The ratio of working expenses to gross traffic receipts showed a marked improvement this year: on the metre-gauge from 60.03 to 51.71 per cent and on the narrow-gauge from 62.83 to 58.94 per cent. Excluding contribution to the depreciation fund, the ratio on the metre-gauge was 47.25 as against 50.91 per cent and on the narrow-gauge 47.29 as against 49.35 per cent in the preceding year.

425. NET EARNINGS — The net earnings of the railways increased by Rs. 8.35 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 33.15 lakhs, yielding a return of 5.89 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 562.36 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the financial working of the railways:—

Name of Railway	Year	Capital invested (Rs. in lakhs)	Gross earnings (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (R in 'th)	Net earnings (Rs in lakhs)	Working per- centage	th in miles	Cost per mil	Return (Rs.)
Narrow-gauge	1940	312.42	25.02	16.74	8.28	66.91	2.65 355.7	87,824	4,707
	1941	311.34	26.70	16.78	9.92	62.83	3.19 355.7	87,521	4,715
	1942	312.28	30.92	18.22	12.70	58.94	4.07 355.7	87,785	5,123
Metre-gauge	1940	186.58	23.91	14.37	9.54	60.12	5.11 308.23	60,531	4,663
	1941	186.84	25.58	15.36	10.22	60.03	5.47 308.23	60,617	4,981
	1942	187.11	29.94	15.48	14.46	51.71	7.73 308.43	60,664	5,020
Anand-Tarapur	1940	4.6	4.27	2.23	2.04	52.20	13.99 21.42	68,195	10,416
	1941	4.6	4.72	2.23	2.49	47.30	17.03 21.42	68,195	10,423
	1942	4.6	5.04	2.18	2.86	43.26	19.60 21.42	68,195	10,190
Okha	1940	4.96	3.36	1.61	1.75	47.96	3.90 37.21	120,822	4,339
	1941	4.81	4.13	1.96	2.17	47.38	4.74 37.21	123,109	5,256
	1942	4.87	5.15	2.03	3.12	39.35	6.46 37.21	130,002	5,450

The contribution to the depreciation fund is calculated on the basis of 1.25 per cent of the total capital at charge at the end of the previous year. It has, however, been fixed at Rs. 3.60 lakhs for narrow-gauge and Rs. 2.33 lakhs for metre-gauge. Accordingly, during the year under report, Rs. 5.93 lakhs were credited to the depreciation fund as in the previous year. The amount charged to the fund was Rs. 1.96 lakhs in case of narrow-gauge and Rs. 0.64 lakhs in case of metre-gauge. The closing balances increased by Rs. 1.64 lakhs and Rs. 1.69 lakhs, raising the past year's balances of Rs. 22.13 lakhs and Rs. 6.23 lakhs to Rs. 23.77 lakhs and Rs. 7.92 lakhs for narrow-gauge and metre-gauge railways respectively.

426. RESERVE FUND — In addition to the depreciation fund, there is a railway reserve fund, which is credited with the surplus of net earnings, deducting interest on the capital outlay at four per cent. This fund is intended for

- (i) meeting the deficiency of gross earnings to defray working expenses, should such a contingency arise in any year, and
- (ii) providing funds for further capital expenditure.

The balance in the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 18.37 lakhs as against Rs. 17.75 lakhs in the previous year.

427. TRAFFIC FIGURES — The following table compares the traffic receipts in details with those of the previous year:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Narrow-gauge		Metre-gauge	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
Coaching ...	11.84	12.91	15.63	17.58
Goods ...	13.38	16.25	9.36	11.78
Miscellaneous ...	1.47	1.75	0	0.58
Total ...	26.69	30.91	25	29.94

The table below gives comparative figures of cotton traffic which is the principal item of goods traffic :—

Year	Number of full pressed bales	Number of half pressed bales	Kapas in wagon loads
NARROW-GAUGE			
1939-40 ...	1,26,721	20,546	1,004
1940-41 ...	1,09,988	15,838	1,702
1941-42 ...	1,25,508	17,514	112
METRE-GAUGE			
1939-40 ...	36,926	...	156
1940-41 ...	40,645	2,857	762
1941-42 ...	53,038	1,824	2,767

428. WAGON POOL — The metre-gauge wagon pool, introduced by the Railway Board in 1939, continued in operation.

429. RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION — This is gradually disappearing, largely due to the rationing of petrol. The motor bus services organised by the department were functioning, but one service and one out-agency were closed due to shortage of petrol.

430. ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES — The power stations at Sandhasal and Jarod continued to run at a loss as sufficient numbers of consumers were not forthcoming. The minimum charge at Sandhasal was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per month.

Due to the difficulty in obtaining spare parts and fuel oil, the hours of supply of electricity were restricted at Sandhasal and electric current was allowed for lights only.

431. LOCAL AGENTS AT FLAG STATIONS — Local agents were working at 9 flag stations. The system has proved satisfactory, and the earnings at these stations showed a marked increase.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL — Instead of the crew system, which is in force in isolated sections only, surprise squad checking system was introduced. The new system was found effective and the results were satisfactory.

433. MEDICAL SERVICE — Railway dispensaries in charge of full time medical officers continued to function at Goya Gate, Dabhoi and Mehsana. Various medical arrangements were also made for isolated branches.

The travelling nurse midwives rendered useful services to the out-station staff.

434. SANITARY COMMITTEES — Sanitary committees at important stations both on the metre-gauge and narrow-gauge railways continued to function well.

435. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY — This society has been rendering useful financial assistance to the railway staff for the past 20 years. It had 1,211 members, holding 13,153 shares, during the year as against 1,189 members, holding 12,984 shares, in the preceding year. The working capital was Rs. 91,134, working expenses Rs. 1,366 and the net profit Rs. 4,272 as against Rs. 3,952 in the previous year.

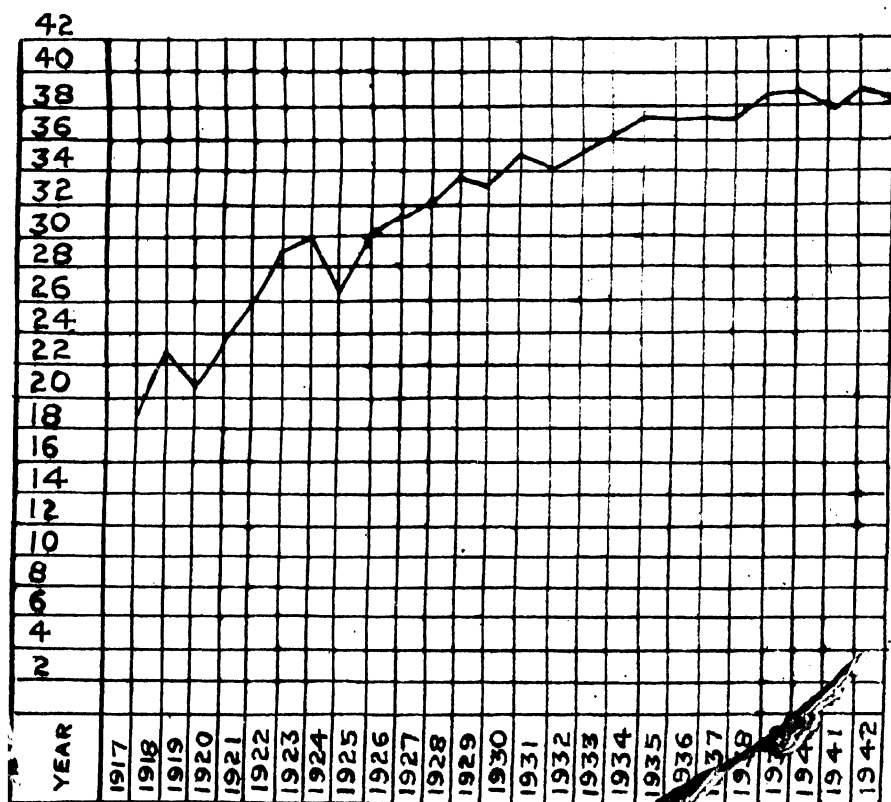
436. RECREATION FOR STAFF — The railway institutes at Goya Gate, Baroda City and Dabhoi were popular. The institutes are managed by committees elected annually by the members.

437. COLLECTION OF TERMINAL TAX — Terminal tax on goods and parcel traffic collected by the railways on behalf of the Baroda and Petlad municipalities amounted to Rs. 68,390—Rs. 68,312 for the Baroda municipality and Rs. 78 for the Petlad municipality.

438. DISLOCATION OF SERVICE DUE TO RAINS — The heavy rains of July 1942 caused serious breaches on the Kosamba-Zankhvav railway. Repairs were taken in hand immediately and through communication restored. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,000. The interruption lasted for nearly a fortnight.

On the Motipura-Tankhala branch, a section of about seven miles was closed due to damage to bridges over the Men and Ashwen rivers. The bridge over the Ashwen river was repaired and the bridge over the Men river is under construction. The expenditure incurred for restoring the line amounted to Rs. 0.97 lakhs and for rebuilding the the bridges Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

**DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS
IN EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.**



CHAPTER XXV

EDUCATION

439. GENERAL PROGRESS—The Pratapsinh College of Commerce and Economics was opened in Baroda in June 1942.

In the field of primary education, the department continued its efforts to consolidate and improve the existing system. Revision of the primary education code was completed. A committee was appointed to revise the primary school syllabus and its recommendations are being examined. Special efforts were made to run higher primary classes in response to public demands. As a result of this, the number of higher primary schools showed an increase of 23 during the year.

The work of the preparation of the State reading series for primary schools is progressing and the printing of the first two books is on hand.

During the year under report, the Government sanctioned the utilisation of the balance of Rs. 36,999 of the compulsory fine fund for construction of school buildings in poor and backward villages. 14 such buildings have been sanctioned.

The Government sanctioned the opening of a new Antyaj boarding house at Vyara for a period of three years. This was started in June 1942.

The working of all the sections of the Kalabhavan was reviewed during the year.

The adult literacy campaign, started in 1939, is being carried on. During the year under report, 755 adult literacy classes attended by 7,234 persons were conducted.

Co-education was introduced in the State a long time ago and is becoming increasingly popular. This can be seen from the increasing number of girls in boys' institutions of all grades. Of 1,20,427 girls under instruction, only 48,900 are studying in separate schools for girls, while the remaining 59 per cent are studying in mixed schools.

The experiment of infants' classes is being continued. The object of these classes is to enlist the co-operation of educated women in the education of the little children. These classes are of the nature of children's gatherings, held once or twice a week under the guidance

of teachers and educated women in the villages, at which, games, dialogues, plays and other activities are arranged. During the year, there were 131 such classes attended by 2,649 children and 845 women took part in them. Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses of these classes for a period of three years from 1941-42.

Compulsory physical training, first introduced in 1938 in the schools of the Baroda City and taluka, was extended to all the schools of the State in 1940-41. Teachers are specially trained for this purpose.

The Government accepted a donation of Rs. 1.50 lakhs from Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai for a women's hostel in Baroda. This will provide facilities to girls studying in Baroda to live together in good surrounding. Arrangements for the construction of the building are in progress.

Government have also accepted a yearly donation of Rs. 6,000 offered by the trustees of the Seth Sorabji Kanga charity fund for giving scholarships to Parsi students for higher education.

The Baroda College celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in December 1941.

The total expenditure on education during the year under report was Rs. 38.54 lakhs as against Rs. 38.82 lakhs in the previous year. This forms about 13.8 per cent of the total revenue of the State.

440. SCHOLARSHIPS — The State has a fairly comprehensive scheme of free-studentships and scholarships both for secondary and higher education. Besides merit and other scholarships, there are special scholarships for students of the backward communities. Besides free-ships, special concession in fees is also given to students of the Scheduled classes. To encourage education among girls, half fees concession is given in secondary schools and special scholarships are given to poor girls. Six scholarships are also reserved for Muslim girls in secondary schools. In the Baroda College, besides merit and other special scholarships, there are 28 scholarships for students of the backward communities and 10 per cent of the students are given freeships. Of these, ten are for Muslims and ten for the Scheduled classes. In the Kalabhavan, there are 64 Government scholarships of the value Rs. 8,185 per year, of which 22 are for backward classes and 30 for artisans.

441. EDUCATION OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN — Senior, junior and kindergarten classes of the Motibag school continued to work satisfactorily. Besides instruction in English, Gujarati, Marathi, history, geography, arithmetic etc., gardening, drawing, wood work and Indian music formed part of the curriculum. To create greater interest among the children, clay modelling was introduced as a subject in the school.

A notable feature of the extra curricular activities was the staging of a programme of variety entertainments including Marathi dialogues, English and Gujarati recitations, action songs, musical concert etc.

Shrimant Yuvraj takes keen interest in cricket and the boy scouts movement.

442. INSTITUTIONS — The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2,548 as against 2,504 and the total number of pupils attending these 3,08,777 as against 2,98,063 in the previous year. Of these, 1,88,350 were boys and 1,20,427 girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population was 12·8 and 8·7 respectively as against 14·4 and 9·7 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentages is due to their being calculated from this year on the new census returns of 1941.

There were 2,353 primary schools in the State as against 2,320 in the previous year. Of these, 2,231 were Government schools with 2,66,369 pupils, and 122 aided schools with 8,233 pupils. The total number of pupils under instruction in primary schools was 2,74,602. Of these, 1,16,567 were girls.

The number of secondary schools rose from 139 to 150, with 29,205 pupils of whom 2,959 were girls. There were 37 high schools and 113 A. V. schools of which 19 and 82 respectively were private schools.

The Baroda College had 1,610 students and the Commerce College, opened this year, 197 students in June 1942.

Technical education is imparted at the Kalabhavan and the vocational high school at Baroda, the district industrial schools at Amreli and Patan and the J. N. Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari. Besides these, there are 2 private industrial schools for women. There were altogether 886 students in these institutions, of whom 352 were women.

For the training of teachers, the State maintains a secondary teachers' training college and two training schools for primary teachers. In the former there were 113 students and in the latter

Besides there were 12 Sanskrit schools with 432 pupils, 5 music schools with 429 pupils, two schools for defectives with 90 pupils, 1 reformatory school for juvenile offenders, and 13 boarding houses for the depressed and other backward communities. The total number of such special institutions was 42, with 3,050 pupils attending them of whom 728 were girls.

I. The Baroda College

443. **THE BARODA COLLEGE** — The Baroda College celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in December 1941.

During the sixty years of its life, 1881-1942, the College has expanded into a full-fledged Arts and Science College affiliated to the University of Bombay. Since 1900, it has been recognised for post-graduate studies. Twenty-two members of the college staff are at present recognised as University teachers for post-graduate instruction which is given in all the important subjects, Arts as well as Science.

In 1936, to house the expanding science departments, the Sayaji Jubilee Science Institute was built in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of His late Highness Sir Sayajirao III at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. There is a technological annexe attached to this institute which houses four well-equipped laboratories — the industrial chemist laboratory, the agricultural chemist laboratory, the public health laboratory and the excise laboratory.

The number of students in the college was 1,610 as against 1,539 in the previous year. Of these, 164 were women students as against 139 in the previous year, and 110 post-graduate students. The number of students belonging to the State was 1,373 or 85.3 per cent compared to 68.2 per cent in the previous year. There were 23 students from other Indian States and 214 from British India.

About 160 students were accommodated in the three separate hostel blocks attached to the college.

The examination results were on the whole satisfactory. Of the 14 students who took their M. A. degree, 5 were placed in second class. 129 students took their B. A. degree, of whom 1 was placed in first class and 31 in second class. Of the 64 students who were successful at the B. Sc. degree examination, 14 (three with distinction) were placed in first class and 32 in second class.

444. **MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES** — Prof. Wadia continue command of the Baroda College training corps. The number of cadets during the year was 132.

920 students received compulsory physical training during the year.

A number of papers of scientific and literary interest were published by members of the college staff. Research on various subjects was continued.

Regular observations of temperature, pressure, humidity, wind velocity and direction and the like were made during the year in the observatory attached to the Science institute.

445. THE SEMINAR FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIONS — The seminar continued to work satisfactorily. The work of translating Mirate-i-Ahmedi is in progress.

446. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE — The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the college and the average net cost per pupil during the last four years :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net cost per pupil
	(in lakhs of rupees)		Rs.
1938-39	1·08	2·45	121·0
1939-40	1·27	2·38	83·2
1940-41	1·49	2·30	52·2
1941-42	1·41	2·22	50·3

II. The Commerce College

447. THE COMMERCE COLLEGE — To extend the educational facilities in the State, and meet the need for thoroughly trained commerce graduates, the Pratapsinh College of Commerce and Economics was opened in Baroda during the year.

In the first year of its working, only the first year and intermediate classes were started. The B. Com. classes are expected to begin next year. The total number of students admitted during the year was 197 — 167 in the first year and 30 in the intermediate classes.

The total expenditure of the college during the year, including the hostel, was Rs. 13,667 and the total receipts Rs. 10,012.

III. Secondary education

GENERAL — The policy of Government is to encourage private bodies by giving grants-in-aid to open and maintain English schools.

There were 37 high schools in the State, 18 Government and 19 private. The number of A. V. schools increased from 102 to 110, of which 8 were private as against 73 in the previous year. One Government high school and 4 A. V. schools were specially for girls.

The number of pupils in secondary schools was 29,205 as against 26,365 in the previous year. Of these, 10,984 including 1,979 girls were in Government schools, 8,452 including 674 girls in aided schools and 9,769 including 306 girls in other recognised institutions. A notable feature is the increase in the number of girls studying in secondary schools from 1,989 in 1938 to 2,959 in the year under report.

449. GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS — The total number of schools and institutions that received grants-in-aid from Government was 20 — 13 high schools and 7 A. V. schools. A special grant-in-aid of Rs. 360 was given to the manual training class attached to the A. J. High School, Vaso. The total grant given to privately managed institutions during the year was Rs. 47,261 as against Rs. 47,382 in the previous year.

450. BOARDING HOUSES — There are 4 hostels, maintained by the Government, attached to the high schools at Patan, Visnagar and Mehsana and the Maharani Girls High School at Baroda. The Government bear the major portion of the expenditure of these hostels. Besides these, there were 8 private hostels. Government have discontinued the policy of giving grants-in-aid to such hostels, except in respect of communities or areas which are educationally backward.

451. MATRICULATION RESULTS — The matriculation results were satisfactory. In some cases, the percentage of successful students was higher than that of the University which was 51.5. The average percentage for Government high schools was 52.5, for private high schools 47.5, and for all high schools 50.

452. RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS — Teachers are generally selected from amongst candidates with honours and special training qualifications, and allotted to schools in accordance with their needs. First class graduates and M. A.s are given preference. During the year the number of trained teachers in Government schools was 132 graduates and 159 undergraduates. The Government have ordered that all untrained teachers already in service must get themselves trained; and that, only trained hands should be selected in future.

453. INSPECTION — The Inspector of secondary schools inspected 23 high schools and 25 A. V. schools during the year. Special attention was paid to the teaching of English. 29 demonstration lessons were given by him.

454. PHYSICAL TRAINING — Physical training has been made compulsory and now forms a part of the regular curriculum in all schools. For imparting intensive physical training to the untrained teachers, training centres were opened and camps organised.

455. **MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES** — The value of education through handicrafts is now recognised. Manual training and Sloyd classes are therefore attached to the high schools at Mehsana, Patan, Visnagar, Padra, Petlad, Bhadran, Kathore, Gangadhara, Amreli and Dwarka. The students show considerable interest in the work.

456. **OTHER ACTIVITIES** — Extra-curricular activities are encouraged. Many such activities were carried out in schools, like circulation of important educational publications, magazines and journals, demonstration lessons, gardening, organisation of co-operative stores, junior red-cross societies and nature study.

457. **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE** — The expenditure on secondary education during the year was Rs. 5.37 lakhs and the receipts Rs. 1.96 lakhs as against Rs. 5.45 lakhs and Rs. 2.05 lakhs in the preceding year.

IV. Primary Education

458. **SCHOOLS AND PUPILS** — The number of primary schools increased from 2,294 to 2,353 during the year, mainly due to opening of Government schools where the need for them was felt. Of these, 2,231 with 2,66,369 pupils were Government primary schools.

The total number of pupils attending primary schools was 2,74,602 as against 2,67,068 in the previous year. Of these, 1,58,035 were boys and 1,16,567 girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population was 10.7 and 8.4 respectively as against 12.1 and 9.6 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the percentage being based on the new census returns of 1941 which show an increase in the total population of 16.7 per cent.

The average daily attendance during the year under report was 81.0 per cent as against 82.3 during the previous year. The drop in the percentage of attendance is mainly due to the suspension of the recovery of compulsory fines in some districts of the State because of the failure of monsoon and heavy floods.

459. **EFFORTS TO REDUCE WASTAGE AND STAGNATION** — The department is alive to the causes of wastage and stagnation in primary schools and is making steady efforts to check them through the following measures :—

(i) improving the attendance;

insisting on children getting enrolled in the beginning of school year;

employing trained inspectors and enforcing stricter more systematic supervision;

(ii) increasing the number of women teachers;

(iii) amalgamating single teacher schools with larger schools.

The results of these efforts are proving satisfactory. The proportion of pupils in class V to pupils in class I has steadily improved from 43.9 per cent in 1938 to 50.7 in the year under report.

460. TRAINING OF TEACHERS — The efficiency of teaching depends to a large extent on the training given to the teachers. Steady efforts have been made to train all primary school teachers and improve the training given. Admissions to the training schools have been increased from time to time and during the year the two schools had 671 teachers under training as against 662 in the previous year. A minimum period of two years' training is laid down for all teachers. As a result of these efforts, there has been an improvement in the proportion of trained teachers and in their quality. During the year, out of 6,439 teachers in primary schools 5,107 or 79.3 per cent were trained teachers. Of the remaining 1,332, the majority were either new teachers or teachers with more than 15 years' experience.

461. GIRLS SCHOOLS — The total number of girls schools was 291, of which 283 were Government and 8 private institutions, as against 276 and 7 respectively in the preceding year. The number of girls attending these schools was 46,079 as against 44,548 in the previous year. Besides these, there were 70,488 girls attending mixed schools. Thus the total number of girls attending schools during the year was 1,16,567 as against 1,12,626 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,941.

462. KINDERGARTEN CLASSES — The total number of kindergarten schools was 31 with 1,948 pupils as against 29 with 1,638 pupils in the preceding year. Of these, 26 with 1,457 pupils were private institutions. To encourage private efforts in this field, the Government have increased the amount of annual grant from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 5,000 and reduced the fees from Re. 1 to As. 8 per month per pupil.

463. EXPENDITURE — The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 22.29 lakhs as against Rs. 22.24 lakhs in the preceding year.

464. ADULT LITERACY CAMPAIGN — The campaign was started 1939. During the year, 755 adult classes were conducted, attended by 7,234 persons. Of these, 1,002 obtained literacy certificate. At the end of the year, there were 388 classes running, attended by 3,307 persons. From the inception of the campaign to the end of the year under report, 2,374 classes were conducted. 30,073 persons took advantage of these and 10,863 were awarded literacy certificates. Government have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the expenses of these classes. Means of securing co-operation from the public are being devised. Suitable literature for those who have passed the literacy test in these classes is under preparation.

V. Education of special classes and communities

465. **BACKWARD CLASSES** — The Government continued the policy of providing special facilities to members of the communities, which are backward in education, Antyaj, Raniparaj, Thakardas, Waghers and Muslims. Poor students of these communities are given freeships in all secondary schools, and there are special freeships for them in the Kalabhavan, the Baroda College and the Commerce College and special scholarships in all Government educational institutions. There are also special primary schools for them. Besides this, the Government maintain a number of hostels and boarding schools for the children of these classes.

466. **THE ANTYAJ** — The number of Government Antyaj schools was 58 with 4,115 (2,360 boys and 1,755 girls) pupils, as against 60 schools with 4,189 pupils in the previous year. There were 9 private Antyaj schools with 258 pupils. Besides these, 15,882 Antyaj children were attending Gujerati and other mixed schools. There were 16 Antyaj boys in the Baroda College, and 242 Antyaj pupils in the secondary schools. There was one Antyaj student in the Kalabhavan and 28 in training schools. The total number of Antyaj pupils under instruction was 20,542 or 8.9 per cent to total Antyaj population, as against 21,316 in the previous year.

The Government have provided facilities for the education of pupils belonging to these communities. Preference is given to these students for admission to all Government institutions. The Government supply books and other school requirements to the children free of charge. Thirty scholarships are awarded in primary and seventeen in secondary schools. Poor students are given free studentship in all Government institutions. There are special scholarships in the Baroda College for Antyaj students. Antyaj boarding houses are maintained by Government at Baroda, Patan and Amreli. During the year under report, a new boarding house at Vyara was opened for Antyaj students of the Navsari district. These had 48, 27, 6 and 25 boarders respectively during the year.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 was donated some years ago by Sheth Jugalkishor Birla to encourage religious education among the students of the depressed classes. From the income of this fund, preachers are engaged for propaganda work.

467. **THE RANIPARAJ** — The education of boys and girls of Raniparaj and other tribes, living in sparsely populated places with hardly any centres of habitation, is a problem of peculiar difficulty. Compulsion and other measures have been unsuccessful. As the schools were few, and far from the residence of pupils, attendance was very poor. Teachers from other plains were not willing to work in these areas. After the first experience of compulsion in the Raniparaj area was

exempted from the operation of the Act, and a scheme of grant-in-aid schools introduced instead. The result was, however, not very encouraging and in 1934, it was decided to re-inforce compulsion.

For the benefit of boys and girls belonging to Raniparaj areas, Government boarding houses are maintained at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuva, Vankal, Anaval and Amroli. The number of boarders in these boarding houses was 90, 94, 29, 48, 45 and 83 respectively or 389 in all. There is, also, a boarding house for girls at Songadh with 50 girls. Model farms are attached to the boarding houses at Songadh and Vyara for practical training in agriculture.

In order to train teachers from the community, encouragement is given to candidates of this community to join training schools. During the year under report, 41 students were studying in the training schools, of whom 12 were men and 29 women students. 9 students were studying in the Kalabhavan and 84 in secondary schools.

468. MUSLIMS — The number of Government Urdu schools was 65 with 8,113 pupils (5,313 boys and 2,800 girls) as against 60 schools with 7,724 pupils in the previous year. There were 17 private Urdu schools with 2,043 pupils (995 boys and 1,048 girls) as against 15 schools with 1,726 pupils in the previous year. Besides this, there were 11,446 Muslim children studying in Gujarati and other primary schools and 1,281 in secondary schools. There were 44 Muslim students in the Baroda College, 12 in the Kalabhavan, 20 in the training schools, and 1 in the Commerce College. The total number of Muslim students under instruction was 22,960, as against 22,857 in the previous year, or 10.2 per cent of the total Muslim population.

469. THE WAGHERS — The education of the Waghers of Okhamandal continued to receive special attention. Wagher boys are given manual training at the workshop attached to the boarding house for Wagher boys at Dwarka. The number of boarders at the end of the year was 46. Special scholarships are sanctioned for students of this class studying in the Kalabhavan and the Baroda College.

470. THE THAKARDAS — The boarding school for the Thakars of the Mehsana district, which was opened in 1936 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the late Maharaja Sayajirao, was reorganised on lines which may well become the model for similar institutions. The school aims primarily at three objects, viz.,

- (i) to teach good agriculture
- (ii) to instil among the boys the motto "will to live better," and
- (iii) to train leaders

The school is managed by the Agriculture department and fuller details will be found in the chapter on 'Agriculture.'

471. SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND, AND ORPHANAGE — There are two schools in the State for the education of the deaf, mute and the blind, one in Baroda and the other at Mehsana, with 39 and 57 pupils respectively as against 33 and 65 in the previous year. The pupils are taught drawing, tailoring, carpentry, wood carving, cane work, tape weaving and music, besides reading and writing. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 15,962 as against Rs. 16,046 in the preceding year.

The orphanage at Amreli was established in 1901. It had 15 inmates as against 21 in the previous year. Most of them attend the Amreli industrial school. There is also a special class for tailoring.

VI. Training of teachers

472. SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE — The college prepares students for the B. T. degree and the diploma in teaching of the Bombay University. During the year under report, it admitted 75 candidates to the B. T. course and 38 for the diploma course. The number of students doing M. Ed. studies was 10.

The college repeated the previous year's record of 100 per cent result at the B. T. examination — 75 students appeared and all passed.

The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 31,826 as against Rs. 33,000 and the receipts Rs. 25,480 as against Rs. 25,482 in the previous year.

473. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS — For the training of primary teachers, the Government maintain separate training schools for men and women. A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month is paid to every teacher who is sent for training.

In the training school for men, the number of students was 381 as against 392 in the previous year. Of these, 210 were living in the hostel.

In the training school for women, there were 290 students as against 270 in the previous year. Of these, 144 were accommodated in the hostel.

The total expenditure on these two training schools was Rs. 63,399 as against Rs. 67,769 in the previous year.

VII. Technical education

474. THE KALABHAVAN — The central technical institute known as the Kalabhavan was established in 1898. The work of the institution is divided into four different departments of study, each under a

qualified head. The workshop attached to the institution is run on semi-commercial lines. The institute offers diploma and certificate courses. Instruction in diploma course is given in English and in the certificate course in Gujarati.

The number of students attending the Kalabhavan in each of the different departments was as under :—

Branch of study	Number of students		
	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Mechanical engineering ...	116	137	131
Electrical engineering ...	94	91	80
Civil engineering ...	99	94	88
Chemical technology ...	101	95	88
Weaving technology ...	75	69	61
Arts			
(a) Drawing and painting ...	64	52	41
(b) Photography and process work			
Architecture ...	75	78	67
Commerce ...	39	42	49
Typewriting and short-hand*...	14	17	...
Total ...	677	675	605

*Started in 1940-41.

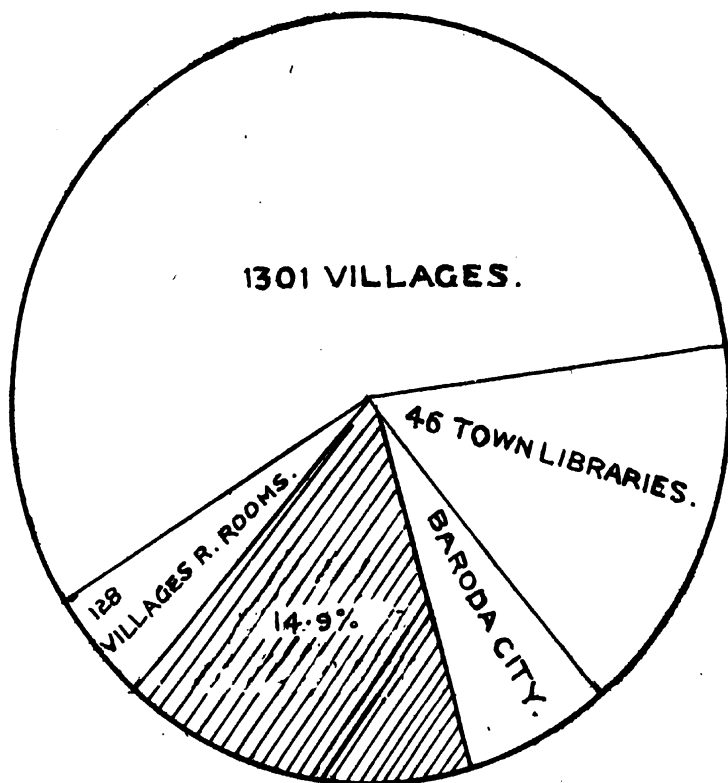
The number of Baroda State students studying in the Kalabhavan has steadily risen from 20 per cent in 1919 to 65 per cent in 1938-39 and 63 per cent in 1941-42.

A vocational high school attached to the Kalabhavan was started four years ago. It had 31 students on the roll.

The total expenditure on the Kalabhavan, including district school, was Rs. 1.52 lakhs as against Rs. 1.57 lakhs in the previous year. The total income during the year was Rs. 0.32 lakhs.

475. DISTRICT SCHOOLS — The school at ... for improving the school on the lines recommended by Mr. ... consideration of the Government. ... were 7 ... The total expenditure during the year ... against Rs. 7,788 in the ... year ... carpentry, for improving the school are under consideration in this ... Rs. 7,001 as

POPULATION SERVED BY LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS.



POPULATION SERVED BY LIBRARIES

NOT " " "

TOTAL POPULATION 28,55,041.

" SERVED 24,25,890. 85.1%

" NOT SERVED 4,31,125. 14.9%

TOWN " SERVED 7,15,125. 100%

VILLAGE " 17,07,865. 80%

NOT SERVED 4,32,020. 20%

The Sheth Punamchand Kotawala industrial school at Patan offers courses in turning, fitting and smithy, carpentry, and wireman's courses. During the year, there were 40 students in the school. The total expenditure came to Rs. 5,737 as against Rs. 5,881 in the previous year.

The J. N. Tata Hunnershala at Navsari offers courses in mechanical engineering and cabinet making. There were in the school 80 students as against 59 in the previous year. It receives a fixed grant of Rs. 3,400 per year from the Government.

VIII. Libraries

476. THE CENTRAL LIBRARY — The department is organised into two sections:—

- (i) the Central Library for the Baroda city, and
- (ii) the district library branch including the travelling libraries for the rest of the State.

The Central Library is a lending as well as a reference library. It has a complete collection of Gujarati books and the collection of Marathi books is nearing completion. The total number of books in the library was 1,44,487 of which 5,947 were added during the year. Of these, 47,052 were Gujarati, 35,666 Marathi and 55,234 English. During the year, 1,37,482 books were circulated as against 1,28,129 in the preceding year. The number of readers was 5,252 as against 4,585 in the previous year.

The number of books circulated through the Mahila (Women's) library was 9,629 as against 8,271 and the number of readers 645 as against 459 in the previous year.

The library possesses a fine children's section and play room. The number of children who took advantage of it was 41,588 as against 40,743 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 152.

About 50 readers used the reference library every day.

477. DISTRICT LIBRARIES — The following table shows the number of libraries in the State:—

	District and town libraries	Village libraries	Mahila libraries	Children libraries	Reading rooms		Total
					Towns	Villages	
1939-40	46	1,271	18	11	20	202	1,516
1940-41	46	1,271	18	12	4	152	1,502
1941-42	46	1,301	21	2	2	121	1,503

The following statement gives some details about these libraries:

Year	Stock	Circulation	Readers
1939-40	9,69,271	9,12,378	1,88,524
1940-41	9,83,309	9,01,230	1,77,713
1941-42	10,41,721	9,50,596	1,98,512

In the travelling libraries' section there were 27,787 books. The section circulated 20,480 books among 9,178 readers by sending 494 boxes. Besides this, the travelling section distributed 'Indian Information Bulletins,' as gifts to various town and village libraries of the State.

Efforts are being made to strengthen the movement and improve the library service. The principal weakness of the movement is the disproportionate amount spent on newspapers to the neglect of books, especially in the smaller libraries. Persistent propaganda is resulting in improvement in this respect.

478. **LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** — A concomitant to the district library movement is the State library association. The association assists in inspecting libraries, organising training classes for librarians and holding library conferences. It publishes a monthly journal 'Pustakalaya' relating to the libraries and containing lists to guide libraries and readers in the selection of books. It has undertaken the collection of folk songs with the help of the libraries. Training classes were held at different centres. The institution receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from the Government.

The total expenditure of the library department amounted to Rs. 83,502 as against Rs. 84,567 in the previous year.

IX. Physical training and Scout organisation

Physical training

479. **COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING** — In 1938, the Government adopted a scheme to make physical education compulsory primary and secondary schools of the State. The same training was made compulsory in schools of the Baroda City and talukas. During the year 1939-40, compulsory physical education was extended to the Baroda district and steps were taken to extend it to the Navsari and Mehsana districts. Since the year 1940-41 it has been extended to all the schools of the State and physical training according to a syllabus is being given in all schools by gymnasium teachers and teachers specially trained for the purpose.

To provide trained teachers under this scheme, training classes are conducted every year. During the year, 12 physical training classes were opened, three in each district of the State. Besides these, regular physical training classes are conducted in the training schools for men and women and in the S. T. T. college. These classes trained 430 teachers during the year, making the total number of such trained teachers 3,388, of whom 368 were trained for secondary schools.

Scout organisation

480. SCOUTING — The Scout movement has been in existence in the State for the last 23 years and is daily gaining more support from the public. During the year under report, the number of troops and cub packs was 109 and 581 respectively and the total number of scouts and cubs rose from 17,441 to 18,339, an increase of 898.

A large number of scouts and scout masters have joined the civic guards both in the Baroda City and in the districts. 30 scouts and scouters were enrolled as air raid wardens and received training at the A. R. P. Central Training School, Baroda. About 20 scouters have passed the A. R. P. Instructors' examination.

Six training camps were held at different places in the Raj. One training camp at Baroda and one at Navsari were held to train scouts in special A. R. P. subjects like first aid, fire fighting, stretcher drill and message signalling. The scouts helped in organising library conferences and co-operative and sanitary weeks.

The girl guide movement was started in the year 1935-36. It has made steady progress. During the year the total number of guides and blue birds was 2,168 as against 1,800 in the previous year. The annual training camp was held at Fazalpur where a large number of guides were given intensive training.

The expenditure on this movement was Rs. 18,698 as against Rs. 20,439 in the previous year.

X. The Oriental Institute

481. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE — In the institute there were 12,495 books and 13,981 manuscripts. During the year 253 books were added. There were 270 registered readers and 2,442 books were issued.

482. GARDNER ORIENTAL SERIES — Ninety-four books have so far been published in the series. 14 are in the press and 28 under preparation. The important publications in the year were *Brhaspati Smriti*, a reconstructed text of a now lost work of Brhaspati edited by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, and *Tarkabhasa*, a work on

Buddhist logic by Moksakaragupta of the Jagaddala monastery edited by Embar Krishnamacharya, *Madhavanala Kamakandala*, a romance in old Western Rajasthan, edited by M. R. Majumdar, and *Krityakalpataru Vol. V. (Danakanda)* of Laksmidhara, minister of King Govinda Chandra of Kanauj, edited by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.

483. TRANSLATION BUREAU — The translation bureau prepares and publishes volumes in the two series — Shri Sayaji Sahityamala and the Balajnanamala — for which purpose Rs. 2,00,000 were endowed by His Highness the late Maharaja Sayajirao III. The bureau has so far published 281 books in the Sahityamala and 173 in the Balajnanamala series. Owing to the want of good books in Gujarati dealing with problems of rural reconstruction, it has been decided to devote a part of the income of the Diamond Jubilee Fund for publications of such books in a special series called 'Shri Sayaji Gramvikasamala.' Three books were published in this series during the year and were distributed free of charge to the village libraries.

The total expenditure of the Oriental Institute amounted to Rs. 33,215 as against Rs. 33,773 in the previous year.

XI. Museum and Picture Gallery

484. MUSEUM AND PICTURE GALLERY — Both the institutions were reorganised and their exhibits rearranged.

An exhibition of the paintings was arranged during the year under report, which was appreciated by the public. Some select exhibits representing the art manufactures of Gujarat were sent to Surat for exhibition. The Curator of the Museum read a research paper on "A preliminary survey of the Flora of Pavagadh" at the Indian Science Congress held in Baroda.

The total number of visitors to the two institutions during the year was 2,92,339 as against 2,73,171 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the two institutions was Rs. 26,965 as against Rs. 27,791 in the previous year.

XII. Archæology

485. ARCHÆOLOGY — During the year, conservation works proposed and completed for the Fattah Burj at Vyara, for some of the monuments in Okhamandal, viz., the Kallab temple at Dhrahanwala, the Guhaditya temple at Vardana and Rama and Lakshamana temples at Bardia.

Fifty-six Jain inscriptions were discovered from the excavations at Vadli near Patan which is a well known centre of Jain culture.

Microlithic finds consisting of scrapers, pointers, lunates, arrow-heads and palaeolithic finds consisting of hand axes, cleavers, choppers and other stone implements were discovered in the valleys of the Sabarmati, Mahi, Orsang, Heran and the Narmada rivers.

Thirty-six inscriptions on the images unearthed at Vadli were copied during the year. The earliest of them is dated V. S. 1421 or 1364 A. D. and the latest V. S. 1529 or 1472 A. D.

The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 19,380 as against Rs. 21,851 in the preceding year.

XIII. Encouragement to Sanskrit learning

486. SHREE RAJKIYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA — In 1915, His Highness the late Maharaja Sayajirao III started this institution for preparing purohits, puraniks, pandits and shastris to meet the requirements of modern society. Since then, advanced courses in several branches of Sanskrit learning have been organised. The institution is endowed with a number of scholarships.

It has 23 classes with 172 pupils. Out of 139 students that sat for the annual examination, 110 were successful.

The total expenditure on this institution including district Sanskrit schools amounted to Rs. 11,002 as against Rs. 15,627 in the previous year.

487. DISTRICT SANSKRIT SCHOOLS — There were four Government Sanskrit schools with 127 pupils and 7 private Sanskrit schools with 193 pupils in the State.

Besides these schools, there are classes for preparing purohits at Baroda, Sinor and Mehsana. During the year, 47 candidates appeared for the purohit examination, of whom 42 were successful.

488. SHRAVANMAS DAKSHINA EXAMINATION — The diplomas and titles conferred upon candidates in the Shravanmas Dakshina examination are valued all over India and pandits from distant places appear for these examinations. During the year, 169 candidates appeared and 147 passed, as against 183 and 134 respectively in the previous year. To encourage Sanskrit learning, prizes worth Rs. 5,000 were distributed to persons distinguishing themselves in the different shastras.

Indian music

489. MUSIC SCHOOLS — There were besides the central school of Indian music at Baroda, 4 district music schools and 20 music classes. The number of pupils in the schools of Indian music at Baroda was 220.

The number of pupils in district music schools at Dabhoi, Navsari, Patan and Amreli was 44, 106, 32 and 39 respectively. Music classes are attached to primary and secondary schools. The number of students attending these classes was 3,674 as against 3,518 in the previous year.

The total amount spent on music schools was Rs. 12,901 as against Rs. 13,456 in the previous year.

XV. The Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya

490. THE AYURVEDIC MAHAVIDYALAYA — The Ujamsi Pitambar Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya at Patan, started in 1922, is conducted on a grant-in-aid basis. It imparts instructions both theoretical and practical in Ayurved, the course being of five years. Students are taught botany, anatomy, physiology, surgery, midwifery etc., on modern lines. Practical training is given at its dispensary and a ward for indoor patients is also maintained. There were 105 students under instruction of whom 24 lived in the hostel attached to the institute. During the year, diplomas were granted to 25 students. The institution has so far turned out 185 successful candidates.

CHAPTER XXVI

PUBLIC HEALTH

A. Medical Relief

491. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS — The total number of medical institutions, hospitals and dispensaries, is 118 or 1 for every 24,195 persons.

492. NUMBER OF PATIENTS — The facilities available are fully utilised. There are 804 beds in the hospitals of the State. The following statement shows the extent of medical relief afforded during the year :—

Year	Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients	Total	Daily average of in-patients	Daily average of out-patients
1939-40	14,532	11,10,494	11,25,026	538	14,336
1940-41	15,791	11,89,192	12,04,983	544	16,044
1941-42	15,275	11,75,070	11,90,345	603	16,112

The number of surgical operations (major and minor) was 1,21,827 as against 1,18,043 in the previous year.

The six ayurvedic dispensaries treated 1,55,000 patients as against 1,34,000 in the previous year.

The statistics of patients and diseases, for which they were treated in the hospitals of the State, are given below:—

	1940-41	1941-42
Malaria fever	2,57,445	2,35,538
Diseases of the skin	1,07,887	1,88,441
Diseases of the eye	86,168	1,07,523
Diseases of the ear	76,532	60,579
Diseases of the nose	11,189	10,247
Diseases of the throat	77,211	90,192
Diseases of the circulatory system	25,735	19,917
Tuberculosis	3,983	3,408
Venereal diseases	6,254	6,820
Dyspepsia	51,885	46,068
Diarrhoea	31,062	31,347

493. **MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN**—The extension of medical relief for women and children has been receiving the constant attention of the Government. With the establishment of the Shree Maharani Shantadevi Trust, all efforts in this direction have been co-ordinated and have received a new impetus.

During the year, the Trust received donations of Rs. 20,250 for opening maternity homes in Mangrol, Kheralu and Orana, and the prant panchayats of Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli and some municipalities in the State have offered a total annual contribution of Rs. 6,155. Besides this, the Trust received an annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the Sayajirao III Memorial Fund.

Maternity wards at Dhari, Chanasama, Dhinoj, Sinor, Dwarka, Vadnagar and Vaso were completed during the year and their equipment ordered. Maternity wards at Kalol, Karjan, Dabhoi, Vyara and Kodinar are nearing completion and expected to begin working soon. Alterations in Himatlal Shivilal maternity ward, to accommodate a gynaecological and children's ward with 24 beds, were completed. The wards will begin working soon. The total expenditure incurred for the construction of these wards is Rs. 2.31 lakhs. The Trust since its foundation in 1939 has sanctioned 17 maternity homes with 107 beds.

In the Baroda City there are three maternity wards attached to Shree Sayaji General Hospital and one to the Jannabai dispensary. The total number of patients in these wards during the year was 3,827 as against 3,787 and the percentage of deaths to deliveries was 0.7 as against 0.4 in the previous year. Besides this, maternity and child welfare work is done by Shree Maharani Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League. The League's lady doctor examined 2,812 ante-natal cases and conducted 109 labour cases. The lady health visitor examined 2,510 cases and 5,873 children were treated in the baby clinic centres.

There were 15 maternity wards in the districts with 81 beds. The number of patients admitted was 2,116 and the number of ante-natal cases treated was 2,876 as against 2,816 in the previous year.

Besides these maternity wards, there were 41 trained midwives attached to the different districts. They attended 2,463 labour cases as against 2,234 in the previous year, 11,324 post-natal and ante-natal cases.

494. **ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MEASURES**—Proposed for consideration in the State for dealing with tuberculosis received impetus when Her Excellency the Marchioness of Milithgow inaugurated the campaign for the whole of India. At Baroda State Tuberculosis Association was registered and Rs. 2 lakhs, refunded out of the collections made in the State for expenditure on local schemes, were

transferred to it. In addition, donations worth Rs. 1.05 lakhs were received towards general wards and independent cottages. The foundation stone of the hospital and sanatorium was laid by Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow in January 1940. The site and plan were approved by Dr. Fridmodt-Møller, the Medical Commissioner of the Tuberculosis Association. The buildings, under construction in the previous year, have now been completed. These consist of a central administrative block with an X-ray room and an operation theatre. There are, besides these, two general wards, one for women and one for men. For the present, there is accommodation for 80 patients. Staff quarters and bungalows for the medical officers are nearing completion. The total expenditure on the T. B. hospital and sanatorium incurred so far is Rs. 3.17 lakhs. Besides this, equipment for the hospital worth Rs. 65,000 has been ordered. The hospital is expected to begin working soon.

The anti-tuberculosis clinic attached to the Jamnabai dispensary continued its useful work of propaganda and treatment. During the year, 1,033 new cases and 4,625 contacts were examined and 977 home visits made.

495. SHREE SAYAJI STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL—The central medical institution of the State is the Shree Sayaji State General Hospital. It is fully equipped and has special departments for bacteriology, radiology, dentistry, eye, and midwifery, each in charge of a specialist. A gynaecological and children's ward is now completed.

In the hospital there are 302 beds and the number of indoor patients was 7,244 as against 7,321 in the previous year. The number of outdoor patients was 82,237 as against 84,550 in the previous year, giving a daily average of 709. The number of major and minor operations performed was 2,741 and 36,845 respectively. In the X-ray department, 18,034 patients were treated, of whom 8,356 were indoor and 9,678 outdoor. The dental department treated 7,421 patients and performed 5,652 dental operations. The eye department performed 361 operations. In the bacteriological laboratory, 18,714 specimens of pathological interest were examined.

The total expenditure on the hospital was Rs. 2.81 lakhs as against Rs. 2.82 lakhs and Rs. 2.55 lakhs in the previous two years.

6. MENTAL HOSPITAL—The mental hospital had 103 patients as against 90 in the previous year.

497. LEPROSY DISPENSARY—The leper asylum treated 131 patients as against 144 in the previous year.

498. VILLAGE DISPENSARIES—In order that each village may have a stock of such medicines as are commonly used, a scheme was

started in 1937-38 by which, with the help of contributions from the people and the Government, village dispensaries are started. The scheme has not progressed satisfactorily and the number of such dispensaries has steadily decreased.*

499. ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT — The number of patients who were given anti-rabic treatment at Baroda and at the three centres, opened at Patan, Navsari and Amreli in 1939-40, was 942.

500. THE PATAN AYURVEDIC MAHAVIDYALAYA — This institution offers five years' courses and awards diplomas in ayurvedic medicine. The students are taught anatomy, physiology, botany etc., on modern lines and are also given clinical training in the dispensary attached to the institute. There were 105 students under training and diplomas were awarded to 25 students. The institute has so far turned out 185 successful candidates.

501. REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS — 136 practitioners including doctors, vaidyas, hakims and others were registered during the year under report as against 82 in the previous year.

502. INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY — The total number of junior red cross groups organised in schools was 754 as against 368 in the previous year. There were 8,701 boys and 4,162 girls enrolled in them, as against 8,110 boys and 1,796 girls in the preceding year.

Lectures on ambulance work, nursing, home hygiene and sanitation were delivered throughout the State. In all 603 candidates passed the examinations in different subjects as compared to 648 in the previous year.

503. 'DAIS' TRAINED — Dais were trained as usual in the class, maintained out of the Victoria Memorial scholarship fund at the Jamnabai dispensary. 4 dais were trained during the year.

504. EXPENDITURE — The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 8.67 lakhs as against Rs. 7.97 lakhs in the preceding year. This does not include the expenditure incurred from the Shree Maharani Shantadevi Trust fund.

505. DONATIONS — Besides the donations received by the Shantadevi Maternity Trust, the Government accepted the following donations:—

- (i) A gift of the Hindu Hospital with the land belonging to it of the value of Rs. 30 and a cash donation of Rs. 35,000 from Raj Bahadur Seth Maganlal Prabhudas of Sirpur.

- (ii) Rs. 5,400 from Raj Ratna Seth Ramanlal Keshavlal Parikh of Petlad for constructing three rooms for the use of outdoor patients attending Shree Sayaji Hospital, Petlad.
- (iii) A donation of Rs. 25,000 for opening a fourth class dispensary at Shakhapur (Damnagar).
- (iv) A donation of Rs. 17,000 from the village people and a contribution of Rs. 4,500 from the Baroda district local board for opening a fourth class dispensary at Pij in the Petlad taluka.
- (v) A donation of Rs. 75,000 from Mr. M. B. Billimoria for opening a hospital with six beds and a maternity home with ten beds at Billimora.

B. Sanitation

506. GENERAL — Sanitation forms the principal function of municipalities in towns and of village panchayats in villages. The municipalities are assisted by sanitary committees consisting of municipal members and others. The village panchayats are guided by the district sanitary inspectors. The Sanitary Commissioner exercises general supervision.

507. INSPECTION — The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 30 towns and 97 villages during the year. The district inspectors looked after the sanitation work and vaccination in 562 villages of the State.

508. SANITARY SURVEYS — Sanitary surveys of all the important towns have been completed and a five-year plan of improvement has been laid down.

Disposal of sullage water, removal of manure heaps and providing protected water supply were the chief questions pressed on village panchayats.

509. KOSAMBA HEALTH UNIT — To study problems relating to village sanitation, to educate the people and to introduce improvements, a health unit has been constituted for the thirty villages under the Kosamba rural reconstruction centre. The unit is in charge of a medical officer. A lady sub-assistant surgeon attends to ante-natal and post-natal cases.

All the villages of the centre were cleaned and their water sources disinfected. Anti-malarial work was also done. People were advised to use cement tanks, bore hole latrines, soakage pits and chimneys in their houses. 188 such works were completed during the year. The Government bore half the cost of such works.

622 children in 11 schools were medically examined. 837 persons were treated and advised. 7 persons were inoculated against

cholera. There were 19 dispensaries working in the centre. Health education was imparted in schools and villages by talks, lectures, cinema and magic lantern shows. 39 lectures and 12 shows were arranged.

C. Vital statistics

510. BIRTHS AND DEATHS — The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the State. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the State :—

Year		Number of		Ratio per mille of population	
		Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1939-40	...	1,14,633	60,435	46·9	24·7
1940-41	...	1,07,047	67,138	37·4	23·5
1941-42	...	1,12,268	68,814	39·3	24·1

There was an increase of 5,221 births and 1,676 deaths as compared to the figures in the previous year.

Of 1,12,268 births, 58,116 were males and 54,152 females. Of 68,814 deaths, 35,846 were males and 32,968 females.

511. INFANT MORTALITY — During the year, there were 15,695 deaths of infants below one year with a ratio of 140 per thousand registered births, as against 16,333 deaths with a ratio of 152 in the preceding year. The following table shows the ratio of infant mortality (ages 1-5) to 1,000 registered births in different parts of the State :—

District			1940-41	1941-42
Baroda City	...	...	218·1	182·5
Baroda	...	...	166·8	155·2
Mehsana	...	...	130·6	125·2
Navsari	...	...	153·4	127·6
Amreli	...	...	157·8	153·4
Okhamandal	...	...	232·0	233·2

The infant mortality rate shows a decrease in all parts of the State. Baroda City recorded the highest and the Mehsana district, as usual, the lowest infant mortality during the year.

512. CAUSES OF DEATHS — The following table shows the number of deaths from different causes :—

Disease	Number of deaths		Ratio per mille of population	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
Fever ...	55,698	57,311	19·5	20·1
Plague ...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	192	259	0·06	0·09
Small pox ...	238	92	0·08	0·03
Measles ...	324	574	0·1	0·2
Dysentery & diarrhoea ...	1,080	1,058	0·3	0·3
Pneumonia ...	452	486	0·1	0·1
Consumption ...	960	958	0·3	0·3
Typhoid ...	183	148	0·06	0·05
Other causes ...	8,011	7,928	3·00	2·7

The classification cannot be said to be accurate as diseases with the symptoms of fever are often registered under 'fever' due to bad reporting.

513. VACCINATION WORK — During the year, 1,75,994 persons were vaccinated as against 1,52,000 in the preceding year. 96,216 primary vaccinations and 79,778 re-vaccinations were performed during the year as against 93,926 and 58,052 respectively in the previous year.

The percentage of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 92·6 and 26·7 respectively. Owing to the system of compulsory re-vaccination in the Baroda, Mehsana and Okhamandal districts, incidence of small-pox was less than that in the previous year.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 49,573 as against Rs. 47,312 in the previous year. The average cost of each case was As. 5·7 as against As. 6·2 in the previous year.

514. PREVENTION OF DISEASES — Anti-malarial measures were conducted in the Baroda City, in 12 municipal towns and 368 villages in the State. For an intensive campaign against malaria in worst affected areas, Rs. 20,000 a year for five years have been sanctioned. Quinine was distributed free in the affected areas. 100 mosquito nets were distributed in 10 villages of the Navsari district. Schemes for extending the anti-malaria campaign are under consideration.

Anti-guinea worm measures were taken in 28 villages of the Mehsana and Baroda districts. 366 village water sources were disinfected by the liming process. 61 cases were treated in the Sankheda taluka. There were no new cases in the Mehsana district.

Tuberculosis has been declared a notifiable disease in all municipal towns of the State. During the year, 300 fresh cases were registered, of which 233 were in the Baroda City.

515. EPIDEMICS — The State was free from plague during the year. The destruction of rats was continued in Petlad, Bhadran, Sojitra, Dharmaj, Billimora and other towns which are liable to plague.

There was an epidemic of cholera in 41 villages of the Mehsana district. The number of cases reported was 682, of which 259 were fatal. 41,195 persons were inoculated. Cholera broke out in a virulent form at Kalol and surrounding villages. In one week 200 cases were reported, of which 54 were fatal. A special hospital with adequate staff and equipment was opened at Kalol to control the epidemic.

There were mild epidemics of small-pox in some parts of the State. The number of cases reported was 176, of which 92 were fatal. Of these, 119 were in Okhamandal, of which 76 were fatal. The Amreli district was free from the disease.

Baroda City and Amreli town were affected by sporadic cases of meningitis. In all there were 7 cases, of which 4 were fatal.

The number of typhoid cases reported was 224, of which 61 were fatal.

516. PROPAGANDA — The department carried on propaganda with the help of cinema and magic lantern shows, lectures and exhibitions. 127 shows were held in 27 villages and 6 towns and health exhibitions and baby weeks in 5 villages.

There are sanitary associations in Navsari, Amreli, Patan and Petlad. They do propaganda work, offer medical assistance and give help to expectant mothers.

517. PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY — The Foods and Drugs Act was extended to Kadi, Visnagar and Amreli municipalities. 745 samples of milk and 43 samples of ghee received from the Baroda and four other municipalities were examined. 48 per cent of milk samples and 24 per cent of ghee samples were found adulterated.

The laboratory works in co-operation with the ghee grading centres of the department of Agriculture. 567 samples of ghee from these centres were examined, of which 38 were rejected.

518. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS — The Baroda Medical Act was made applicable to areas within the class municipalities in the State.

CHAPTER XXVII

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Religious and Charitable institutions

519. INSTITUTIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT — The number of institutions under direct Government management was 50, as in the previous year. The local revenue officers manage these institutions except Kedareshwar Khichdi and Gyarmi Karkhana, which distribute alms to the Hindu and Muslim destitutes in the Baroda City. These are under the control of the Comptroller of the Household. The properties of these institutions were valued at Rs. 22·01 lakhs and the total expenditure was 0·80 lakhs as against Rs. 0·78 lakhs in the previous year.

520. FUNDS — Two funds have been constituted for the benefit of the institutions : (i) the general fund and (ii) the reserve fund. The general fund is created out of the net savings of the institutions and is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. The fund increased from Rs. 7·04 lakhs to Rs. 7·16 lakhs during the year, after meeting an expenditure of Rs. 0·62 lakhs. The main grants paid out of this fund are given below:—

Amount paid Rs.	Names of the institutions to which the amounts are paid.
12,000— 0—0	Contributions to certain dispensaries in the Mehsana district.
3,000— 0—0	The Patan Ayurvedic Pathshala.
300— 0—0	The Maharani Chimnabai Maternity ward at Baroda.
9,468— 0—0	The Baroda Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathshala.
571—14—0	The Amreli Sanskrit Pathshala.
3,024— 0—0	Purohit classes.
7,050—13—8	Seminar for the comparative study of religions.

The reserve fund is intended to meet extraordinary expenditure such as extensive repairs, etc. All institutions contribute rateably to this fund. The contribution to the fund during the year was Rs. 0·07 lakhs and the balance at the close of the year Rs. 0·13 lakhs.

521. GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS — The State exercises a general supervision over religious and charitable institutions under private management receiving grants-in-aid from the Government. Institutions with an annual income of Rs. 200 or more are required, however, to get their quinquennial budgets approved by the Government.

There were 3,933 such institutions — 3,386 for Hindus and 547 for Muslims. The total grant to these institutions in the form of inami villages and cash payments was Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

522. INSTITUTIONS FOR RELIEF OF PAUPERS ETC. — The total number of institutions intended for the relief of the poor are nineteen. There are, besides, three orphanages, two schools for the deaf and dumb and one leper asylum. All these are maintained by the Government.

523. RELIGIOUS PREACHERS — Six itinerant religious preachers worked during the year at Amreli, Bechrapi, Sidhpur, Kadi, Patan and Chandod. They delivered simple discourses on the fundamental principles of religion and on the evils of untouchability.

524. LEGISLATION — During the year under report Government enacted the "Wakf Act".

(ii) Court of Wards

525. GENERAL. — Under the law relating to wards, the Sar Suba is authorised to assume control over estates of minors and others, who are physically or mentally unable to manage them. A charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the income is levied for supervision during the minority of the wards, and of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from estates which are continued under management after the wards have attained majority. Subas are guardians of wards in their districts.

526. ADMINISTRATION — The number of estates under the Court of Wards decreased from 82 to 74 during the year. The estates of seven wards were taken under management and of 15 released during the year. The value of properties managed was Rs. 45.43 lakhs. Their income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2.54 lakhs and Rs. 1.73 lakhs respectively. Of the total income, Rs. 2.35 lakhs were realised during the year and Rs. 0.19 lakhs remained in arrears.

The debts due to the estates amounted to Rs. 5.20 lakhs the debts which the estates had to pay to Rs. 1.18 lakhs. The savings effected in favour of the estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8.67 lakhs as against Rs. 8.46 lakhs in the preceding year. The savings are invested in approved securities.

27. EDUCATION OF WARDS — 8 wards, 28 attend primary schools, 31 secondary schools and the remaining 39 wards were either too young or unfit for study.

(iii) The Press

528. PRINTING PRESSES — The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 85. Nine new presses were started, and 3 were closed. There were thus 91 presses working at the end of the year.

529. PERIODICALS — The number of periodicals at the close of the year was 41, including 3 new ones started during the year. Of these, 10 were communal, 7 religious, 10 literary, 4 relating to physical culture, 2 legal and 8 miscellaneous.

The magazines publish articles, the aim of which is to promote social and communal reforms and spread of religious and general knowledge.

530. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — 156 books and pamphlets were published during the year. They are classified below according to their subject matter :—

Politics	4	Biography	7
Education	12	Science	2
Religion	8	Agriculture	1
Poetry	18	Travel	1
Drama	6	Physical culture	1
Novel	44	Miscellaneous	52

Of these, 121 were in Gujarati, 8 in Gujarati and Sanskrit, 12 in English, 3 in Marathi and 5 in Hindi.

531. TOPICS DISCUSSED — The main topics discussed in the Press related to constitutional reforms and responsible Government in Indian States, air service in the State, the establishment of Agriculture and Commerce colleges in Baroda, problems relating to high prices and scarcity of food stuffs etc.

532. GENERAL TONE OF THE PRESS — The tone of the Press was, on the whole, loyal to the Baroda and British Governments. The influence of the general political awakening on local journalism continued to be increasingly felt.

(iv) Government Press and Stationery

533. THE PRESS — All printing work for the State and the State Railways and printing of vernacular text books is done at the State Press. The Press also supplies all stationery to Government departments.

Work of the value of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was done at the Press during the year, as against Rs. 2.71 lakhs in the previous year. Besides this,

composing and binding work of the value of Rs. 4,328 was got done through private agencies.

The Press employed 226 men, as in the previous year. The monthly wages bill was Rs. 5,046 and supervision charges came to Rs. 2,554 per month.

The type foundry was run satisfactorily. It cast 7,472 lbs. of types during the year as against 10,106 lbs. in the previous year.

534. STATIONERY — Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 1.34 lakhs were supplied to Government offices.

(v) The Raj Daftardar's Office

535. WORKING, INSPECTION ETC. — The work of sorting the old daftars of the Barkhali department was carried out during the year. 1,414 requisitions for copies from Government offices and 305 applications from the public were attended to. A revised copy of the Record Rules was submitted for publication.

The Raj Daftardar and his staff toured for 84 days in the Baroda and Mehsana districts and inspected the records of 99 offices.

The Raj Daftardar represented the State at the 5th session of the Indian History Congress held at Hyderabad and the 18th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Mysore. He read papers on subjects connected with the history of the Baroda State. Exhibits from the Baroda archives were displayed in the exhibition held at Mysore as an adjunct to the session of the Commission.

(vi) The Information Bureau

536. THE BUREAU — The Information Bureau is under a special officer. The bureau issued press notes giving information about important measures taken by the Government, and a monthly bulletin in Gujarati for circulation specially in rural areas.

At the request of the War Propaganda Sub-committee, the bureau issues weekly bulletins in Gujarati giving news about the war and of war efforts in the State and elsewhere. This bulletin is widely circulated.

Besides publicity work, the Information officer is in charge Secretariat Library and is the secretary of the War Propaganda Sub-committee, the Central Flood Relief Committee and the organiser of the National War Front.

The Information officer acts as the City Press adviser. The information bureau has organised a press room which is kept well supplied with papers and books of reference and has proved useful to representatives of the Press.

(vii) Boards and Committees

537. **BOARDS AND COMMITTEES** — Besides those described in the previous chapters, the following are some of the important ones working in the State:—

Boards

(a) **THE EDUCATION BOARD** — The board is constituted to consider and discuss important questions concerning the development of education in the State. It studies problems regarding the syllabus of studies in State schools, adult education, vocational education and the like. There are 15 members on the board, of whom more than 10 are non-official members from different communities.

(b) **THE CENTRAL LIBRARIES BOARD** — This board was appointed in 1941 for the final selection and purchase of books and to control and manage the following free libraries:—

- (i) The Baroda Central Library.
- (ii) The Huzur Political Office Library.
- (iii) The Secretariat Library.

The Curator of the Baroda Central Library acts as Secretary.

(c) **THE CENTRAL EXAMINATION BOARD** — It superintends and controls the departmental examinations of State servants and the Baroda State Higher Service examinations. It prescribes the syllabus of studies, appoints examiners and conducts the examinations. It superintends and scrutinises the training given to probationers in the higher grades. It is presided over by a Naib Dewan. The Sar Suba, the Accountant General, a judge of the High Court and the Principal, Baroda College are the other members. The Chief Assistant to the Ministers acts as secretary.

Committees

(a) **THE SERVICES COMMITTEE** — All appointments to posts, not filled by promotion, are made on the recommendations of the Services Committee. The Committee consists of a Naib Dewan, who is the President, the Legal Remembrancer, the Accountant General and the Principal of the Baroda College. The Chief Assistant to the Ministers acts as secretary.

(b) **THE BUDGET COMMITTEE** — To scrutinise, check and revise the estimates of the different departments and other proposals involving expenditure, the Budget Committee was constituted in 1941. Its chief function is to make recommendations, not involving criticisms of policy, into the details of expenditure. It is presided over by a Naib Dewan and the Accountant General is the second officer.

State, and not more than three men nominated by the Huzur act as members. The committee reviews the fixed grants of static departments and the grades and allowances of the development departments.

(c) THE AUCTION COMMITTEE -- The Central Auction Committee is presided over by a Naib Dewan. The head of the department, one member from the Sardar or Assamdar class, karkhandar and one additional member appointed by His Highness work as members of the committee. The committee has the power to confirm final bids in all auctions relating to any department, upto the value of Rs. 15,000 in the case of immovable property and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of movable property.

(d) THE STUDENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE -- The main functions of the committee, consisting of 9 members, are :—

- (i) to advise college students about possible avenues of employment in the State and outside,
- (ii) to help them to secure admission to professional colleges, and
- (iii) to advise them in regard to foreign studies.

The committee is doing useful work.

(e) THE STUDY CIRCLE — To make an intensive study of problems connected with federation and allied questions, a Study Circle was constituted in December 1941. It was directed to study, in particular, the position and role of Indian States in the future constitution of India. The Circle consists of 17 members appointed from amongst the officers of the State and leading citizens, who possess special qualifications for this purpose.

Summary of important features in the administration

WAR EFFORTS — His Highness' Government are pledged to co-operation, in the fullest measure, in the active prosecution of the war. On the declaration of war, His Highness the Maharaja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor for its successful prosecution.

The Baroda Squadron of Spitfires for which His Highness the Maharaja gave £. 100,000 is now in active service. H. M. I. S. "Baroda" for which £. 50,000 were given continued to take its share in the defence of India. The second infantry which had returned to Baroda for a short while proceeded on war duty. The M. T. Companies also continued on active service.

The training of technicians continues at the Kalabhavan and the Railway Workshops, where about 210 technicians can be trained at a time. The Government have started a training centre at the Shree Sayaji General Hospital for the candidates of the Auxiliary Service.

His Highness the Maharaja subscribed Rs. 10,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's China Day Fund. Besides this, the people of the State contributed Rs. 7,764 to this fund. The State war gifts fund now exceeds Rs. 2.25 lakhs. In addition to the donation of Rs. 50,000 given last year for the purchase of five armoured carriers, this fund has given Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society, Baroda branch, and Rs. 3,000 in other donations for war purposes.

Investments in 3 per cent loan and interest-free defence bonds have amounted to Rs. 80.22 lakhs and Rs. 25.20 lakhs respectively. The A. R. P. measures are making good progress. More training centres have been started and the response from the public has been encouraging. The civic guards in the State are performing most useful duties. The Government have organised the National War Front movement in the State and established branches in all districts. The movement is receiving support all over the State. The weekly bulletin the propaganda sub-committee continued to be read widely and a national war front supplement is proposed to be added to it.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS — The working of the reforms is reviewed in Chapter V. The year was one of considerable legislative activity and much interest was shown by the members of the Dhara Sabha in all branches of the administration.

3. SEASON — The season was characterised by sharp irregularity. The monsoon set in slowly but later on there were unprecedently

heavy rains, followed, except in Baroda and Mehsana, by draught, resulting in a partial or complete failure of crops in several areas. The Navsari, Amreli and Okhamandal districts suffered. Liberal measures of relief were sanctioned.

These measures included remissions and suspensions of land revenue and tagavi instalments, postponement of execution of decrees, relief work, supply of fodder at concession rates, grants of special tagavi, measures of crop relief, and gratuitous supply of seeds. The total remissions amounted to Rs. 23,765, suspensions to Rs. 6.80 lakhs and Rs. 47,161 were written off. Besides this, to relieve distress by flood in the Navsari district, the Government gave Rs. 15,795 as gratuitous relief, Rs. 45,609 as tagavi without interest, and Rs. 6,850 as tagavi with interest. Rs. 7,750 and Rs. 1,775 were spent on flood relief measures in the Baroda and Mehsana districts where the damage was not so severe.

4. FOOD POSITION IN THE STATE — The Baroda State is one of the least self-sufficing areas of India, as can be seen from the large tonnage of food grains imported even when monsoon conditions are normal. The Baroda and Navsari districts are wholly deficit areas as regards food grains, and so is Amreli except for wheat. Mehsana continues to record a surplus in wheat, bajri, gram and pulses but not enough to cover the deficit in the other districts of the State, except in bajri. Thus, the position for the State as a whole is that it has to obtain bajri, juvar, wheat and rice from outside for consumption in the State.

The 'Grow More Food' campaign was undertaken in the State with two objects :—

- (i) change-over from commercial crops to food crops, and
- (ii) bringing marginal lands and cultivable waste lands under cultivation.

Out of the total area of 8,75,730 acres under cotton, it was found possible to switch over 1,31,000 acres of short and fair staple cotton to food crops. To induce agriculturists to grow more food crops, a remission of 4 annas in a rupee of assessment of land revenue was given on all lands diverted from cotton to food crops. About 25,000 acres of land under tobacco and 5,000 acres of land under oil seed were also diverted to food crops. Thus, the total area of land switched over from commercial crops to food crops was approximately 1,61,000 acres.

Besides the remission in assessment, Government advanced rupees two lakhs for supply of seeds to farmers who changed over the entire holding to food crops and Rs. 20,000 for the purchase and supply of castor and groundnut cakes as fertilisers.

5. **PRICE CONTROL** — To prevent profiteering, the Price Control Act was passed on 7th September 1939. A central consultative committee consisting of representatives of consumers, traders and large agriculturists, advises the Saif Suba, who is the chief controller of prices under the Act. In each mahal, there is a local advisory committee consisting of two or three traders or merchants who advise the vahivatdar in fixing the maximum prices. Prices are fixed and published every week. The district and taluka officers are advised to keep a constant watch on stocks of commodities in order that, when depletion of food grains is feared, stocks may be replenished. The policy of the Government is one of continuous adjustment in the movements of prices, reached and maintained through consultation with the interests involved, a policy based essentially on co-operation with the merchants for the maintenance of an equitable price level, protecting at the same time the interest of the consumers. The Baroda Government have nominated a representative to the Regional Price and Supply Board and the Transport Advisory Board for the Western India Zone in Bombay.

6. **CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS** — The organisation of the cheap grain shops has been one of the chief items in the price control policy of the State. These shops are organised either by local officers or non-officials or by institutions like the municipal councils. There were 91 such shops in the State at the end of the year. The State gives grants to lower the cost of running the shops.

7. **THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE STATE** — The effects of war on the economic life of the State are described in chapter XI of the report. The war has had different and frequently contrary effects on trade and industry, on agriculture and manufacture.

The agricultural community has, on the whole, benefited by the war. The growers of commercial crops, in particular, have prospered.

Industries are working to full capacity to meet the wartime demands of defence services and of the civilian population and to fill the gaps created by the difficulty and interruption of imports. Existing industries have expanded and new ones have arisen; employment has increased. By mutual adjustment and arbitration, wages have been raised in all factories. Cottage industries have suffered a setback owing to the difficulty of getting artificial silk, dyes etc.

Import and export restrictions have adversely affected the shipping and trade at Port Okha. Even though the total cargo handled shows an increase, both in weight and value, the major part of it was war cargo, chiefly cement and petroleum. The customs receipts have fallen by Rs. 3.45 lakhs as compared to 1939.

The real burden of the war has fallen on those with small fixed incomes like subordinate Government servants, teachers, clerks in

private offices and others — those who are commonly said to belong to the lower middle class.

8. BUDGET AND FINANCE — The war has necessitated additional expenditure on account of war contributions, expenses on the reorganisation of the State forces and the cost of forces serving outside the State, organisation of A. R. P. services, allowances to Government servants to meet the high cost of living and in other directions. As a set-off, there has been increase in certain heads of revenue — income from railways, income-tax etc. The finances of the State have been satisfactory on the whole and the activities of the development departments have continued progressively. The policy of His Highness' Government is to make increased allotments for nation building departments, maintaining at the same time a close control over expenditure in the other departments and effecting all economies possible in the latter.

A notable feature of the State finances is the fact that though there has been an increase in the revenues of the State in recent years, the per capita burden of taxation has appreciably decreased.

The budget estimates of the year provided for a revenue of Rs. 255.03 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 249.60 lakhs and anticipated a surplus of Rs. 5.43 lakhs. The year, however, proved better than anticipated. The receipts were Rs. 280.02 lakhs and though the expenditure exceeded the estimates by Rs. 1.14 lakhs, the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 29.28 lakhs on the revenue account. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9.08 lakhs. Thus, the net balance on transactions of the year amounted to Rs. 20.20 lakhs.

The Land Revenue equalisation fund, created in 1939-40, by the transfer of Rs. 50 lakhs from the past balances, stood at Rs 63.27 lakhs at the end of the year, as against Rs. 55.10 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 103.24 lakhs of which Rs. 8.17 lakhs were transferred to the Land Revenue equalisation fund. Thus, the original corpus was augmented by Rs. 13.27 lakhs.

The net assets of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11.36 crores. Of these, Rs. 5.56 crores represent capital invested in railways, Rs. 40 lakhs in electric works, Rs. 48 lakhs in Okha and other ports, and Rs. 21 lakhs in other concerns. The liquid assets now amount to Rs. 5.04 crores. Of these, Rs. 350 lakhs are set apart for the Reserve fund and Rs. 63.27 lakhs for the Land Revenue equalisation fund. Interest earned on the Reserve fund is utilised for providing capital expenditure.

9. LEGISLATION — A number of important Acts and amendments were passed during the year. The Hindu Monogamy Act, the X of Act, the Muslim Women's Divorce Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Price Control Act are some of the more important of the year. The Hindu Monogamy Act is a logical sequel to the same legislation passed in the last few years.

10. JUSTICE—The arrangements for supervision and inspection of courts and scrutiny of judgments of munsiff-magistrates worked well. The scrutiny has an educative value specially in the case of junior magistrates, and their work shows steady improvement.

The duration of ordinary civil suits in district courts showed a marked decrease from 526 days to 367 days, but in the munsiff courts it increased slightly from 141 to 157 days. In criminal cases, the rate of disposal was slightly slower than in the previous year.

11. EDUCATION — Among the development activities, generally mass education occupies a leading place. Chapter XXV describes the progress of education during the year.

There were in all 3,08,777 pupils under instruction in 2,548 educational institutions. Of these, 1,88,350 were boys and 1,20,427 girls. Co-education, introduced a long time ago, is becoming increasingly popular. Of 1,20,427 girls under instruction, only 48,900 are studying in separate schools for girls while the remaining 59 per cent are studying in mixed schools.

The adult literacy campaign, started in 1939, is being carried on. 755 adult classes, attended by 7,234 persons, were conducted during the year. So far 30,073 adults in all have been educated in these classes.

Government have been devoting special attention to the health of the children in schools. Compulsory physical training, first introduced in 1938 in the schools of the Baroda City and taluka, was extended to all the schools of the State in 1940-41. Teachers are specially trained for this purpose. 430 teachers were trained during the year, making a total of 3,388 trained teachers.

The experiment of infants classes is being continued.

In the field of primary education, the department continued its efforts to consolidate and improve the existing system. Revision of the primary education code was completed and the syllabus revised. The work of the preparation of the State reading series for primary schools is progressing and the printing of the first two books is on hand.

As the improvement of elementary education depends mainly on the efficiency of the teachers, training facilities are steadily extended and improved. The number and proportion of trained teachers have increased from 3,831 in 1928-29 to 5,107 or 79.3 per cent of the total strength. To enable them to play a useful part in village life, are also trained in the elements of village improvement and refresh courses for this purpose are held every year.

The policy of developing the rural ~~in~~ system as an essential complement to mass education is being ~~totally~~ pursued. The ~~number~~

of village libraries now stands at 1,301 as against 1,270 in the previous year. The library movement is described on pages 209-210.

The number of primary schools has increased from 2,294 to 2,353 during the year, with 2,74,602 pupils attending them. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population was 10.7 and 8.4 respectively. The average daily attendance was 81 per cent.

The number of pupils in secondary schools was 29,205 as against 26,365 in the previous year. Of these, 2,959 were girls. The policy of Government is to encourage private bodies by giving grants-in-aid to open and maintain English schools. The response has been encouraging. An inter-school board, appointed to study questions concerning secondary schools with a view to securing greater efficiency and remedying defects in staff, conditions of service, accommodation, equipment and playground, is rendering useful services.

To extend the facilities available in the State, and meet the need for thoroughly trained commerce graduates, a Commerce College was opened in Baroda during the year. Baroda now claims three colleges - an Arts and Science college, a secondary teachers' training college and a Commerce college.

The Baroda College celebrated its diamond jubilee during the year. During the sixty years of its life, the college has grown materially in strength and staff and its post-graduate activities have developed correspondingly.

The working of the various sections of the Kalabhavan was reviewed during the year and a special superintendent to reorganise the administrative work of the Kalabhavan was appointed. The district industrial schools, of which two are specially for women, continued to work satisfactorily.

12. WOMEN'S EDUCATION — There were 1,20,427 women under instruction during the year as against 1,15,943 in the previous year. Of these, 1,16,567 were attending primary schools, and 2,959 secondary schools. Out of 1,336 students in the Baroda College, 164 were women students. In the teachers training school for women, there were 296 students. In industrial schools, including the Kalabhavan, there were 352 women. 95 women students were studying in the other educational institutions of the State.

13. THE 'DEPRESSED' CLASSES — The policy of Government is to raise the Antyaj community to take its place on a basis of equality with other sections of the people, through education and economic uplift and by affording them protection to the assertion of its elementary rights. The position of the depressed classes, who form 15

per cent of the population, is steadily improving. The Government have provided extensive facilities for their education. Preference is given to students of this community for admission to all Government institutions. Special scholarships are reserved for them in the college and secondary schools. Antyaj boarding houses are maintained by the Government at Baroda, Patan and Amreli and a new boarding house at Vyara, accommodating 25 students, was opened during the year. The total number of Antyaj pupils, boys and girls, in schools, was 20,542 or 8.9 per cent of their population. The policy, now being enforced, is that pupils from this class should be educated in the ordinary schools along with caste Hindu pupils. In 1930-31 there were 201 special Antyaj schools with 18,388 pupils. In the year under report, there were only 58 special schools with 4,115 pupils. Besides these, 15,882 Antyaj children were attending Gujarati and other mixed schools. There were 242 Antyaj pupils in the secondary schools, 16 in the Baroda College, 1 in the Kalabhavan, and 28 in the training schools.

To punish those who deny the members of the depressed classes such elementary rights as the use of public wells, roads, buses etc., the Social Disabilities Removal Act was passed in 1939. For enforcing the Act, standing committees have been set up in all the districts and in talukas where necessary. The Government have issued instructions to enforce the law more strictly. No permanent improvement in the outlook of society is, however, possible, unless sustained unofficial efforts actively support the Government in their policy.

14. BACKWARD AREAS AND TRIBES — Paragraphs 465-470 of the report describe the measures taken for the education of the Raniparaj and other tribes in the backward areas. Briefly, boarding houses are established for their special benefit and the education imparted combines literacy instruction with vocational courses. In the Government boarding houses, there were 389 Raniparaj boys receiving instruction; and there were 50 Raniparaj girls in the boarding house at Songadh. In the training schools for teachers, there were 41 Raniparaj students, of whom 12 were men and 29 women students. 9 Raniparaj students were studying in the Kalabhavan and 84 in secondary schools. There were 46 Wagher boys in the boarding house for them at Dwarka. The Thakarda boarding school at Deodarda serves as a useful rural reconstruction centre for the Thakarda area in the Mehsana district. During the year, 84 students were receiving intensive training in agriculture in addition to their general education.

Co-operative societies have been formed to finance the tenants who have been settled in the colony established for the purpose in the Mangrol taluka in 1939, and kangars connected with the Government

agricultural farms are employed to instruct them in improved agricultural methods.

The Government have also sanctioned a programme for the construction of 204 miles of roads in forest areas, of which 94.7 miles have been constructed or are under construction. The total amount spent on this so far is Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

The Rabari colonisation scheme for settling Rabaris in the Mehsana district on land and providing them with pasture for their cattle continued to make good progress. The total area covered by these colonies was 4,735 bighas. 115 families possessing 1,191 cattle were settled on these colonies.

15. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND LEGISLATION — The social legislation in the State is reviewed on pages 102–111 of the report. During the year, three new measures of social legislation were passed :

- (i) the Hindu Monogamy Act;
- (ii) the Muslim Women's Divorce Act; and
- (iii) an Act to repeal the provisions relating to restitution of conjugal rights.

The Child-Marriage Prevention Act, which has been in operation for the last 38 years, has succeeded in eliminating the marriages of children under eight years. They now form only 1 in 434. Even though the marriageable age was raised in 1932 to 18 for boys and 14 for girls, and though the total number of marriages has more than doubled, the proportion of child marriages is less than half what it was in 1916 – 33.2 in 1916 and 13.7 in 1942. The effect of this legislation on the civil condition of society is reflected in the census figures of 1941. During the last forty years, the average age of marriage has risen by about five years.

The Hindu divorce law has been in force for the last eleven years. It was specially designed for persons belonging to castes in which divorce is not allowed by custom. Such persons, however, have been slow to resort to this law due to the force of custom and tradition. Recently, however, they have shown a greater willingness to seek relief under this law: the number of such cases in the first five years was only 7 as against 26 in the last five years.

Hindu women are now asserting the enlarged property rights given to them by the amendments in the Acts relating to Hindu Law enacted in 1933. Generally among the higher castes, these rights are conceded as women's property rights have always been more extensive in this part of India than elsewhere. Among the lower classes, however, men are less willing to accept the change and the women are not yet conscious of their rights.

Customs and traditions have restricted the exercise of the opportunity for wider choice in marriage under the Special Marriage Act. During the thirty-four years the Act has been in operation, only 57 marriages were performed under it and of these more than half were in the last five years. The action of this legislation, moreover, is mainly confined, as was expected, to inter-marriages amongst different sub-castes within a religious community.

The Caste Tyranny Removal Act has met with limited success. The number of prosecutions under it has been small. The operation of this Act shows the difficulties of social legislation when not sufficiently supported by public opinion. People are reluctant to take the risk of embittered relations with the leaders of the caste which a prosecution or even giving evidence involves.

16. AGRICULTURE — In spite of the adverse circumstances created by the war and the unfavourable season, the activities of the department continued to progress satisfactorily. These activities consist of research into diseases affecting crops, plant breeding and agricultural chemistry, the education of the agriculturists through propaganda by means of demonstrations and experiments, the development of agriculture by means of the seed supply organisation and other schemes, the development of animal husbandry, poultry and horticulture, and rendering veterinary, engineering and marketing services.

Investigations into diseases affecting crops like cotton root rot were carried out and samples of soils, water, fertilising substances and feeding stuffs were analysed by the agricultural chemist. Crop research was conducted on the Government farms. Efforts to select and evolve types of cotton, best suited to the soil and climate of the different districts of the State, were continued. Experiments with paddy, bajri, tils and groundnuts were continued and several promising types isolated.

Separate farms have been established for each of the distinctive tracts of the State to experiment with crops and processes of agriculture and discover those best suited to the soil, the climate and conditions of the area, and to help to provide the need for pedigree seeds, modern implements and manure. There are nine such farms in the State occupying an area of 494 acres. Important schemes of research are in progress in co-operation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, in addition to schemes undertaken by the State itself. That these farms are fulfilling their functions is shown by the increased number of recommended varieties of all the main crops, in the ever increasing supply of pedigree seeds and in the increased use of fertilisers — chemical and others. Attached to these farms are the agricultural institutes to train young men in agriculture. Special scholarships are provided and a thoroughly

practical training given. Instruction in subsidiary occupations is also given to candidates that seek it. The object of these institutions is to inculcate in young men of the agricultural community 'the will to live better', and to train up leaders who, when they return to their villages, may help to improve the standard of cultivation in the neighbourhood.

The crux of the problem in agriculture is to link the work of the experimental farms with the villages, to induce the agriculturists to adopt the varieties, methods of farming and collection of manure, etc., which the farms after numerous trials have found to be the best suited to the tract. A solution of this problem is attempted on a comprehensive plan which includes intensive work units, agricultural education, tours and exhibitions and rural reconstruction centres. A special feature of the plan is the work on a series of subsidised experimental plots in each district on which useful and successful experiments of the Government farms are repeated under ordinary conditions of cultivation.

Areas selected for intensive work are divided into units of about twenty villages each, and each unit again divided into three or four sub-units. A unit is in charge of an overseer and a sub-unit under a kamgar assisted by a fieldman, all trained on the Government farms. The kamgars carry out selected experiments on farms of agriculturists as an object lesson to the villagers, besides distributing improved seeds and implements and showing improved methods of collecting manure. In this work, they are assisted more and more by the better farming societies which have been established in the villages of these units. On this plan, there were 18 intensive units serving 387 villages of all the districts. A new Navsari-Palsana unit is being organised. In the areas outside the intensive zones, graduate assistants do the same type of work touring with itinerant carts according to settled programmes. Such itineraries served 248 villages. Over 89,477 persons attended lantern lectures and cart exhibitions.

The rural reconstruction centres at Kosamba and Karjan are proving an efficient agency for spreading agricultural knowledge. A rural reconstruction centre is not intended to be a permanent institution. Its aim is to develop in the people living in villages a desire for a higher standard of living and to bring into existence in the area enthusiastic workers with qualities of leadership who can eventually take over, maintain and develop the work of the centre. This object is achieved by establishing in every village of the centre a co-operative society, whose aim is to effect improvement in all aspects of rural life and whose functions comprise all objects of utility to the village. When such societies have been established in all the villages, a union will be formed which will be entrusted with the task of continuing the work of the centres. Much of the spade work has been done.

The effects of the propaganda are shown by the rapid increase in the use of modern implements, fertilisers, manures and better seeds. On a conservative estimate, it is calculated that the gain to the agriculturists of the State by the use of improved seeds alone is about Rs. 22.12 lakhs during the year.

Besides this, the State has undertaken schemes of agricultural development both by itself and in co-operation with the I. C. C. C. and the I. C. A. R. Among these may be mentioned the 1027 A. L. F., the B. D. 8 and B. 9 cotton extension schemes, the Dholleras cotton improvement scheme, the paddy research scheme, the grass land improvement scheme, the Virginia tobacco expansion scheme, the sugarcane improvement schemes at Vyara and Gandevi, the seed organisation scheme and the prevention of soil erosion scheme. These schemes are described on pages 129-134 of the report.

Of the new schemes adopted during the year, majority refer to livestock improvement : the establishment of the virus and livestock disease investigation laboratory and the poultry investigation laboratory, the sheep breeding and wool-marketing scheme at Patan, and the Makarpura dairy extension scheme.

Three schemes were in operation for the improvement of cattle : the rabari colonisation scheme, the Kankrej breeding farm, and the premium bull scheme. These are described on pages 134-135 of the report.

The section devoted to livestock and veterinary work has rendered very useful services. During the last five years, over 4 lakhs of cattle have been inoculated against rinderpest. This service is still in its infancy and if we consider the number of cattle saved from death, the working time of cattle saved by early treatment and recovery, and the protection given by inoculation and vaccination, we will not be far wrong if we estimate the gain to the cultivators by this section to be between Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 lakhs a year.

The fruit development schemes at Dhari and Kodinar have recorded further progress. There is a steadily rising interest in fruit growing as shown by the marked increase in the total area under fruit plantations from 6,229 bighas in 1936-37 to 10,393 bighas in 1940-41. The Dhari and Kodinar nurseries have raised about 10,000 and 7,000 fruit plants respectively. Besides these, 789 mango plants, 2,387 citrus, 1,725 guava and 2,165 other plants were supplied to cultivators this year. Pineapple, mango and citrus experiments are progressing satisfactorily on the Gandevi nursery. Several new fruits were introduced on the Baroda farm. The fruit preservation laboratory continued to work satisfactorily. Horticultural training was given the students at the laboratory and at the Agricultural Institute.

17. ECONOMIC LEGISLATION — The economic legislation in the State, reviewed on pages 111-119 of the report, falls under three, (i) tenancy, (ii) debt, and (iii) protection of backward classes.

The tenancy legislation—the Rent Regulation Act and the Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act—has had beneficial effects. Under the Rent Regulation Act, the Raniparaj tenant has been assured a fair rent and security of tenure and safeguarded from arbitrary imposts. Another advantage both to the tenant and the landlord has been that civil suits for arrears of rent have ceased; the tenant has been saved the cost of litigation and the landlord the lengthy procedure of civil courts. The naib subas in most cases are able to settle rents by agreement between the parties, a procedure which ensures harmony. The Ankadia Villages' Tenants Act has had the desired effect and the relations between tenants and ankadedars are now established on reasonable and cordial basis.

Two measures comprise the legislation in protection of interests of agriculturist debtors—the Agriculturist Debt Regulation Act and the Debt Conciliation Act. The former was designed to give relief to agriculturists from the effects of the fall in prices of agricultural produce due to the depression and has been freely availed of by agriculturists of all classes. The object of the Debt Conciliation Act is to reduce the burden of agricultural indebtedness through conciliation. It sets up conciliation boards to examine the accounts and compose the debts through compromise. During the year, the boards effected conciliation in 75 cases in which the total claim of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was settled for Rs. 0.77 lakhs or 70.8 per cent of the demand.

The Backward Classes Land Protection Act is intended to save the Raniparaj and other backward classes from being ousted from their lands by money lenders.

18. SHREE SAYAJIRAO III DIAMOND JUBILEE TRUST—The notable part played by the Diamond Jubilee Trust in rural reconstruction is described in chapter XII of the report.

The Shree Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust, created by His Highness the late Maharaja Sayajirao III by a personal gift of one crore of rupees, continued its activities. The income from the fund is utilised for supplementing the efforts of the Government to improve village life in all its aspects—economic, social and cultural. Special preference is given to poorer tracts where development has not kept pace with the rest of the State and to the needs of backward communities.

A ten-year programme in consultation with the district committees has been adopted, falling under three heads :

- (a) works of public utility in individual villages;
- (b) schemes for backward areas and classes; and
- (c) headquarters schemes benefiting large areas or sections of the village population.

The programme has entered on its fifth year. The expenditure on village works was Rs. 3.34 lakhs as against Rs. 1.82 lakhs in the previous year. Rs. 0.59 lakhs were spent on schemes for backward areas and classes and Rs. 0.22 lakhs on headquarter schemes. Rs. 0.27 lakhs were spent on the broadcasting scheme.

Village works include drinking water supply and water supply for cattle, village roads, and other village protective works. Among schemes for the benefit of backward classes may be mentioned the D. J. Thakarda boarding house and the rabari colonisation scheme. Among headquarter schemes may be mentioned the health unit scheme which is in operation in 30 villages round about Kosamba, aiming at educating the rural population in the improvement of general health and sanitation, besides affording medical relief. The broadcasting station and the studio house were completed during the year. Other notable schemes were the poultry industry scheme, the soil conservation scheme, the supply of plant-pullers, adult literacy campaign, the publication of the Sayaji Gram Vikasmala, the relief of congestion in villages and the financing of cheap grain shops.

19. DIAMOND JUBILEE PEOPLE'S TRUST — The total fund amounts to Rs. 7.09 lakhs and yields an income of about Rs. 25,000 a year. The income is utilised for awarding scholarships to bonafide agriculturists for obtaining practical instruction in agriculture, horticulture and subsidiary occupations. During the year, Rs. 8,072 were given as scholarships for training in agriculture and cottage industries. Loans of Rs. 750 were given to two individuals to enable them to start cottage industries. Rs. 3,945 were given as grants to institutions producing khadi. Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned for training 20 young women from the districts in cottage industries at the Maharani Chinnabai Industrial Home at Baroda, and Rs. 1,300 were advanced to meet preliminary expenses.

20. SHREE SAYAJIRAO III MEMORIAL TRUST FUND — To perpetuate the memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao III, a sum of rupees one crore was endowed by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of his accession to the throne. The fund is intended to finance schemes benefiting all sections of the people without any distinction of caste or creed. The income of the fund is Rs. 3.50 lakhs a year.

The utilisation of the Sayajirao Memorial Trust awaits the cessation of hostilities. The main work to be carried out from the income of this fund — the establishment of an Engineering College and of graduate courses in weaving technology — has to wait till the war is over. Four minor schemes, however, have been so far sanctioned.

An annual endowment of Rs. 18,265 was made to the Baroda Hindu University for the purpose of establishing a chair to be held

'The Sayajirao Chair of Indian Culture and Civilisation', and for three fellowships attached to it. It will be the main function of the Professor and the Fellows to promote the cultural unity of India by means of scholarly publications and lectures which shall be included in the Sayajirao Gaekwad Series to be inaugurated as part of this foundation. Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan works as Sir Sayajirao Professor of Indian Culture and Civilisation.

Rs. 15,000 a year are set apart for awarding scholarships to the sons of Sardars, Assamdars and the like for secondary and higher education.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 a year is made to the Maharani Shantadevi Trust for medical aid to women and children of the State.

Scholarships for textile chemistry and chemical engineering, available to B. Sc. students, have also been instituted.

21. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY — Among programmes of public utility under execution by the district boards and municipalities, the following deserve mention:—

- (i) *Feeder roads* — To connect as many villages as possible with the railway system with which the Baroda State is so well served, a programme of feeder roads was sanctioned in 1928-29. The programme provided for 158 such roads with a mileage of 532, and an estimated cost of Rs. 22.87 lakhs. Of these, 134 roads covering a length of 398 miles have been constructed. The expenditure incurred so far amounts to Rs. 10.18 lakhs of which the Government contributed Rs. 4.94 lakhs.
- (ii) *Village protected water-supply* — After the completion of the programme of 459 wells, the different district boards have undertaken new triennial programmes. During the year, 75 wells were completed and 52 were in progress. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 0.68 lakhs of which the Government contributed Rs. 0.10 lakhs. Another triennial programme of tube wells has been adopted for villages where potable water could not be tapped even at great depth by sinking ordinary wells. 5 borings were completed and 11 were in progress at the end of the year.
- (iii) *Water-works* — Water-works schemes for Sidhpur and Amreli were under preparation. Out of the 30 B class municipalities, eight have protected water-works. Schemes for water-works at Dwarka and Beyt in Okhanandal and at Padra in the Baroda district were under preparation.

22. CO-OPERATION — The co-operative movement continued to develop along established lines. There were 1,052 societies working, of which 826 were agricultural societies. Of these agricultural societies, 619 were classified in order of merit into A, B, C and D classes. The percentage of D class societies declined from 21.2 to 19.7 at the end of the year and of A and B class societies rose from 9.5 and 28.2 to 13.7 and 34.4 respectively.

The total membership increased by 5 per cent from 67,953 to 71,532. It is estimated that the movement directly affects 11.5 per cent of the population — the agricultural societies about 8 per cent of the village population as against 6 per cent in the previous year and the non-agricultural about 19.2 per cent of the town population as against 14 in the previous year.

The financial position showed an all round improvement. The working capital increased by 7.3 per cent from Rs. 109.81 lakhs to Rs. 117.84 lakhs, the share capital from Rs. 13.55 lakhs to Rs. 14.94 lakhs, deposits from members from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 37.91 lakhs, and the reserve funds from Rs. 18.60 lakhs to Rs. 19.97 lakhs.

Loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 40.77 lakhs as against Rs. 29.62 lakhs in the previous year. The repayments improved from Rs. 30.08 lakhs to Rs. 38.57 lakhs, and loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 67.78 lakhs as against Rs. 65.58 lakhs in the previous year.

The total value of non-credit work increased remarkably from Rs. 15.2 lakhs to Rs. 38.34 lakhs, about Rs. 32.58 lakhs being on account of cotton sales.

The two land mortgage banks at Baroda and Navsari, extending their operation in almost all the talukas of the two districts, continued to work on sound lines. Efforts are being made to organise a land mortgage bank in the Amreli district.

23. MAJOR INDUSTRIES — All the major industrial establishments in the State continued to work during the year. The textile industry continued to show progress under the impetus of the conditions created by the war. The cotton mills increased their production by 8 per cent. The industry has benefited by the war even though there has been an appreciable rise in the prices of fuel, textile accessories, textile chemicals and wages. All the mills are engaged on Government orders. In 1941-42 about 25 per cent of the production was earmarked for Government orders. For 1942-43 the production fixed at 35 per cent. The mills have agreed, besides, to produce 'standard cloth' which will represent 15 per cent of their production: the details of this scheme are being worked out by the Government of India. The Dinesh Woollen Mill was engaged on Government orders. The

extension of sugarcane cultivation in Gandevi taluka, as a result of the irrigation schemes executed by the Government, enabled the sugar factory at Gandevi to record a steady improvement in its working.

The Tata Chemicals Ltd., started in 1939 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 125 lakhs, made considerable progress. The manufacture of salt and its bye products was continued. The Alembic Chemical Works continued to manufacture drugs, fine chemicals etc., and started several new lines. The Hindustan Colour, Chemical and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. began working during the year and manufactured modified starches, bleaching agents and acids.

The match factories at Petlad and Billimora worked satisfactorily.

Financial assistance in the form of either loans or investments in share capital was given to a number of small and large concerns.

Industrial research continued satisfactorily.

The relations between employers and labour have been, on the whole, harmonious. By mutual adjustment and arbitration, wages have been raised in all factories. There has also been increased employment: the number of operatives in factories rose from 37,143 in 1939-40 to 41,079 in 1942.

24. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES — For the development of cottage industries in the State the Government maintain the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute at Baroda and in the villages a large number of training classes where scholarships are given to students. The Government also give grants to private institutions which promote the development of cottage industries and loans for starting them. The industries which the Institute is intended to encourage are those that can be taken up as whole-time occupations by men with small capital, belonging to the middle artisan classes or as part-time subsidiary occupations by agriculturists. The Institute also attempts to revive old and well-known industries such as Visnagar metal work and Sankheda lacquer work. Agriculturists were also trained in subsidiary occupations in all the Government farms and at the Kosamba and Karjan rural reconstruction centres.

25. INDUSTRIAL BOARD — To provide technical information regarding the possibility of starting industries in the State, and to assist industrialists with advice on technical matters, the Government have created an Industries Board. During the year, the board sanctioned Rs. 6,200 for experiments for the manufacture of litho colour inks and canning of fruits on a semi-commercial scale.

26. OKHA PORT — The export and import restrictions have adversely affected the shipping and trade of the port. The customs revenue decreased from Rs. 26.74 lakhs to Rs. 25.17 lakhs. The

receipts from port dues exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2.73 lakhs. The capital expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 2.04 lakhs, bringing the total capital expenditure on the port to Rs. 48.68 lakhs.

27. **STATISTICS DEPARTMENT** — The Director of Statistics is also the superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of joint stock companies. The department compiled the Statistical Abstract for the year 1940-41 and various other statistical statements and returns. It also looked after the insurance of State servants and took part in the Indian Statistical Conference held in Baroda in response to the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja.

28. **FISHERIES** — Fishery surveys were continued and biological materials collected. Experiments in fish manure conservancy and canning demonstrations were carried out at Mul-Dwarka and Vanchi-Borsi stations. The scheme for commercial manufacture of shark liver oil was continued. A scheme of experiments in curing, picking and smoking of fish was submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Kodinar colonisation scheme by which fishermen would be induced to settle at Kotdah and develop the fishery industry there was sanctioned in March 1942 and preliminary arrangements were taken up. The fishermen's co-operative society at Navsari was revived. The Balapore society is working satisfactorily.

29. **TELEPHONES** — The demand for telephones increased considerably but it could not be met owing to the shortage of requisite materials. New telephone exchanges have been put into operation in Billimora and Mehsana. There are automatic telephone systems at Baroda, Navsari, Petlad, Dabhoi, Kalol and Mehsana. All these have been or are being connected with the trunk telephone systems.

30. **RAILWAYS** — The Baroda State is well served by railways; relatively to its size and population, it has the largest mileage in India. The total mileage of railways owned by the State was 723 miles. The net earnings of the railways increased by Rs. 8.35 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 33.15 lakhs, yielding a return of 5.9 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 562.36 lakhs.

31. **PUBLIC WORKS** — The Public Works department carried out a useful programme of irrigation works, water-works, roads, drainage works and building of hospitals, schools and military buildings. The work on the Vijapur tube well irrigation scheme in the Mehsana district and other irrigation projects was continued. The total expenditure of the department was 45.85 lakhs as against 44.85 lakhs in the previous year. The activities of the Public Works department are described in chapter XXIII.

32. **MEDICAL RELIEF** — During the year, there were 118 medical institutions in the State or one for every 24,195 of the population. The scheme for grant-in-aid for village dispensaries was continued.

The extension of medical relief to women and children of the State is receiving constant attention from the Government. There were 15 maternity wards in the districts with 81 beds. Besides these, there were 41 trained midwives attached to the different districts. In the Baroda City, there are three maternity wards attached to the Shree Sayaji General Hospital and one to the Jamnabai dispensary. Maternity and child welfare work is also done by the Shree Maharani Chinnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League.

With the establishment of the Shree Maharani Shantadevi Trust, all efforts in this direction have been co-ordinated and have received a new impetus. During the year, the Trust received donations of Rs. 20,250 from the people. The district boards and municipalities have offered an annual contribution of Rs. 6,155 and an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned from the Sayajirao III Memorial Trust.

The Trust since its foundation has sanctioned 17 maternity homes with 107 beds. Of these, 7 are completed and 5 are nearing completion. A gynæcological and children's ward with 24 beds attached to the Shree Sayaji General Hospital was completed during the year.

The Government are also paying special attention to anti-tuberculosis measures. The Anti-tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium have been built at a cost of Rs. 2.31 lakhs and equipment worth Rs. 65,000 has been ordered. The work is expected to begin soon. The anti-tuberculosis clinic opened in 1937 from the King George's Thanks Giving Fund continued its useful work of propaganda and treatment.

33. **RURAL HEALTH** — Sanitary surveys of all important towns have been completed and a five-year plan of improvement is laid down. To study problems of rural sanitation like the disposal of refuse, manure heaps, conservancy, suitable types of village latrines and to improve the sanitary conditions of villages, special sanitary circles have been organised including a health unit attached to the Kosamba centre. Grants are also given to private gymnasiums in the State.

Anti-malarial measures were conducted in the Baroda City, 12 municipal towns and 368 villages in the State. Rs. 20,000 have been sanctioned for five years for this purpose. Schemes for extending the anti-malarial campaign are under consideration. Anti-guinea worm measures were taken in 28 villages of the Mehsana and Baroda districts.

The State was free from plague during the year. Cholera broke out in a virulent form at Kalol and 41 surrounding villages of the Mehsana district. 682 cases were reported, of which 259 were fatal. 41,195 persons were inoculated. A special hospital with adequate staff and equipment was opened at Kalol to control the epidemic.

Vaccination and re-vaccination against small-pox are enforced over large areas.

The public health laboratory and the sanitary associations at Navsari, Amreli, Patan and Petlad continued their useful activities.

34. LAW AND ORDER — Order was maintained in the State and there were no serious breaches of the peace. The relations between the various communities continued to be harmonious.

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